

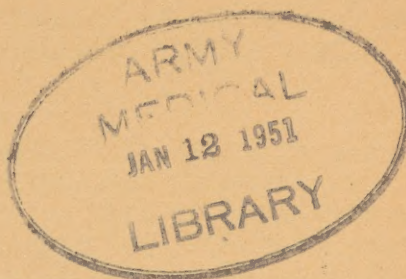
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

BULLETIN

No. 167

For Period

1 - 15 November
1950



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SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Rodent Control - Protection of Poison Baits.

Poison baits are effective in rodent control if the program is properly planned and supervised since rodent poisons are also poisonous to humans and domestic animals. They must be used with all recommended safeguards. A practical safeguard is the use of poison bait boxes. These can be used in storage warehouses, food markets, vacant lots, individual houses, farms and infested locations of either rats or mice. All boxes should be labeled in large sized letters, "POISON - KEEP AWAY" for identification purposes.

Bait material and poison will depend upon availability at local sources and the known feeding habits of the rodents. However, an effort must be made to disturbance an attractive bait of local food materials with a recommended poison to make one meal the rat's last feeding. Sufficient rat bait boxes should be distributed throughout the infested area to be available to all rodents. Bait stations should be set where there is the least disturbance by human beings, domestic animals or severe weather. Boxes should be properly set along rat runways, walls and material objects near harboring places and sources of food. It is recommended to rotate poison bait boxes with other methods of rodent control such as trapping. Bait boxes should not be set out longer than a week and the method should not be used more than once every two months in the same location.

Bait station construction should provide ample inside feeding space. They may be made in various shapes and sizes to suit field conditions. Rectangular shapes are best in most places and they are easily constructed. Bait stations should be made of solid material because - (1) heavy, well-built stations will not be knocked out of place - (2) they will not be easily crushed or broken. Open bottoms are preferred, as rats are more willing to go into boxes that are set on floors over which they are accustomed to travel.

Construction details of stations may vary: (1) a rectangle box 2" x 4" x 20" (inside dimensions) open at both ends with a 4" x 4" hinged cover in top for inserting bait. Recommended for coverage of a block or larger areas where a large number of poison bait boxes are required at one time. (2) Rectangle box 12" x 12" x 12" with or without bottom, having one small opening on opposite sides at ground edge. Recommended for large buildings such as warehouses. (3) Rectangle Box 12" x 12" x 17", bottomless with a small end opening on opposite sides at ground edge. Also, instead of openings the box may be raised 2" off ground by corner cleats. Recommended for large buildings, warehouses, food markets, etc. (4) Other types of box safeguards may be used. Openings at the ends of the station through which rats and mice enter should be no larger than 3" in diameter if circular openings are made, or 3" high by 2½" wide for rectangular shaped holes. Material of 1" lumber is usually used.

Venereal Disease

Clarification of paragraph 3 under Article 11 of the Venereal Disease Law.

There have been instances where Article 11 has been cited as authority for the various "street raids", by which suspected prostitutes were apprehended and held for examination. Inasmuch as the Venereal Disease Prevention Law is not an anti-prostitution ordinance, the legality of this procedure was questioned. The Attorney General was asked for an opinion. His opinion has been incorporated as Appendix #1 of Ei hatsu #845, 14 November 1950, which Ei hatsu, together with the appendix is attached as inclosure # 1.

Typhus Fever Control

It is suggested that immunization priorities be established for those groups of persons in which typhus is most apt to be found - i.e., Group I - Vagrants, migratory day laborers, inmates of jails and detention homes, fishermen, etc. Group II - persons in labor camps or dormitories, welfare dormitories, railway laborers' dormitories, factory workers dormitories, dock workers, stevedores, crews of coastwise vessels and ferries, inmates of mental hospitals and orphanages. Group III - doctors, nurses (particularly in infectious disease hospitals and health centers) sanitary team personnel, police who are apt to come in contact with typhus, street car motormen and conductors, bus drivers and conductors.

It is further suggested that DDT dusting operations be intensified, particularly in Groups I and II and in crowded areas of cities known to be perennial endemic foci of typhus fever. Typhus can be prevented and controlled through intensive dusting programs.

All persons receiving immunization should be given a special card or present their personal immunization card for official stamp or signature.

The Ministry of Welfare has issued instructions to all prefectures concerning the typhus control program under the following numbers and dates:

Ei Hatsu	111	10 February 1950
Ei Hatsu	674	8 September 1950
Ei Bo	133	14 November 1950

SECTION II
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Lumber paralysis of Goats and Sheep

The findings of a special SCAP study on the disease of goats and sheep, called lumber paralysis by Japanese authorities, have been compiled and copies thereof distributed to all Civil Affairs veterinarians for review and comment.

The report tends to discount the Japanese theory of *Setaria digitata* as the causative agent and points the way toward a more comprehensive investigation with particular attention on nutrition.

Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are now reviewing the report and are expected to submit their views in the immediate future. It is believed that the report has already stimulated a reconsideration of previous concepts and conclusions.

Refresher Course on Animal Disease Control

On 14 November 1950, twenty-nine (29) governmental animal disease control veterinarians received certificates for satisfactory completion of a two week refresher course at the Kodaiba Branch of the National Experimental Station for Animal Hygiene. The last subject on the agenda, before presentation of certificates, was a lecture by a member of the Public Health and Welfare Section on control and eradication of rinderpest. This included a brief summary of the practical and comparative use of avianized, caprinized and lapinized rinderpest vaccines in parts of Africa and China and on Formosa, some of the difficulties involved therein, and some of the methods used to overcome these difficulties. The lecture was followed by the showing of two filmstrips on rinderpest control in Kwangtung Province, China, and on Formosa, and seemed to be of special interest due to the current possibility of spread of rinderpest to Japan.

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on rabies cases occurring during the period 15 - 22 October 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(15 - 21 Oct)</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(22 - 28 Oct)</u>
Tokyo	11	8
Kanagawa	1	0
Chiba	0	1
Saitama	1	2
Ibaragi	0	1
Gumma	1	0
Tochigi	0	1
Shizuoka	0	0
Osaka	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>

Japanese statistics for period of 1 January - 28 October 1950 disclose a total of 778 cases of rabies in dogs, 1,635 humans have reported being bitten by dogs with 48 deaths.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 21 October - 2 November 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases (21 - 27 Oct)</u>	<u>No. of Cases (28 Oct-2 Nov)</u>
Aichi	Anthrax	1	
Fukuoka	"		1
Hokkaido	"	1	
Hyogo	Swine erysipelas	2	
Iwate	Swine plague	13	
Miyazaki	Filariosis	8	
Nagano	Swine erysipelas		1
Shimane	Blackleg	1	
Shire	Swine erysipelas	1	
Tokyo	Swine cholera		2

Cumulative Total - 1 January to date of report.

Anthrax	15
Blackleg	7
Piroplasmosis	2
Posi. Equine encephalomyelitis	19
Susp. " "	602
Swine cholera	1,670
Swine erysipelas	369
Swine plague	80
Cattle Influenza	380,408
Filariosis	8

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the month of September 1950.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	1
Blackleg	0
Brucellosis (Cattle)	3
Equine Encephalomyelitis	175
Equine Infectious Anemia	1,003
Equine Infectious Abortion	7
Fowl Cholera	0
Influenza (Cattle)	232,608
Piroplasmosis	1
Pullorum Disease	4,552
Cat	1
Rabies	1
Cattle	1
Goat	0
Horse	1
Swine Cholera	345
Swine Erysipelas	20
Swine Paratyphus	0
Swine Plague	1
Strangles	13
Trichomoniasis	49
Tuberculosis (Cattle)	104

SECTION III SUPPLY

Para-Aminosalicylic Acid Production

The Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, reports a total of 73,089 kgs. of para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS) was produced in Japan during the period from 1 January to 30 September. 25 Manufacturers are licensed to produce PAS, however, only 12 manufacturers were in actual production as of 30 September. Standards for PAS as devised by the National Board of Pharmacy when indigenous production was initiated, have been revised to conform with those of other countries, and assay tests conducted by the National Hygienic Laboratory indicate the Japanese product is of good quality.

Allocation and distribution controls are not maintained over PAS. A doctor's prescription is not required for purchase of the product. The Ministry of Welfare is taking steps to require national assay of all PAS products in the future. Open competition has forced the price of PAS downward to ¥10 per gram, which price will permit the product to be used in conjunction with streptomycin for treatment of tubercular patients at Government approved hospitals and sanatoria.

Penicillin Production - October

Production of the various penicillin products in Japan reached an all-time high during October when over 831 billion units passed national assay. This figure equals 46.3% of the entire production for 1949. The following table represents production by product for the period.

(Unit = 10,000)

<u>Product</u>	<u>Production</u>
Amorphous	2,294,272
Crystalline	1,495,768
Penicillin "G"	5,895,260
Procaine in oil	7,631,700
Procaine "G" in oil	62,411,940
Procaine aqueous inj	1,150,140
Procaine "G" aqueous inj	578,520
Penicillin ointment	1,209,307
Penicillin tablets	<u>460,800</u>

Total - - - 83,127,707

Grand Total - - - 31,277,070,000 Oxford Units

Shortages of Critical Raw Materials

Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, reports the pharmaceutical industry in Japan will undoubtedly be forced to curtail production of many essential drugs, due to world shortages of certain critical raw materials, and increased costs of all imported materials.

The penicillin industry, now producing over 800 billion units per month, will be directly effected unless lactose, technical grade, can be imported. Former sources such as Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, and the Netherlands, report shortages of lactose due to commitments to other countries. Japan will require at least 200 metric tons per quarter to maintain a monthly average production of 600 billion units. Lactose is also required for production of the various tablets and powders compounded in Japan.

Other materials reported to be critical at this time are: Vaseline (USP) both white and yellow, used for ointment bases; Pyridine (pure), required for production of sulfadiazine; and Nickel, for production of surgical and dental instruments.

SECTION IV
NARCOTIC CONTROL

Narcotic Control Activities Report - September

The September report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Arrests - Registered persons	23
Unregistered persons	254
(Including 48 Koreans and 25 foreign nationals)	
Convictions - Registered persons	16
Unregistered persons	116
(Including 11 Koreans and six foreign nationals)	
Theft of narcotics	7
(Including two hospitals)	
Losses by fire and flood	4

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥1,000 fine to 24 months penal servitude. Five out of seven sentences were suspended. Eleven sentences were appealed, two by defendants and nine by procurators.

Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥1,000 fine to 30 months penal servitude. Twenty-four out of 92 sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Forty-five sentences were appealed by defendants and 12 by procurators.

One Korean tried in Military Court was sentenced to two years penal servitude.

Penalties for six foreign nationals varied from six to 24 months penal servitude.

Fifty-nine registrants received administrative disposition and 79 were admonished.

There were no violations of the Marihuana Law.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1637
Investigations originated	246
Investigations concluded	282
Investigations not concluded.	239

SECTION V
WELFARE

Public Assistance Statistics - August

*The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of August 1950. Figures for July 1950 and August 1949 are for purpose of comparison.

	<u>August 1950</u>	<u>July 1950</u>	<u>August 1949</u>
Persons - Institutional	147,300	141,769	132,321
Persons - Non - "	<u>1,936,603</u>	<u>1,885,052</u>	<u>1,549,845</u>
Total	2,083,903	2,026,821	1,682,166
Assistance - Cash	1,211,856,320	1,169,018,490	878,528,476
Assistance - Kind	<u>26,656,011</u>	<u>14,198,403</u>	<u>13,350,923</u>
Total	1,238,512,331	1,183,216,893	891,879,399

*Prefectural public assistance figures are attached as Incl. No. 2.

United Nations Nationals.

Inclosure No. 3 is a translation of Social Affairs Bureau directive Sha Otsu Hatsu 190, dated 6 November 1950, subject: "Policy for Welfare of Destitute Dependents of United Nations Nationals." This directive defines the manner in which the Japanese Government will meet the needs of indigent United Nations Nationals and/or their dependents under the provisions of the Daily Life Security Law. Reference is made to Children's Bureau Directive Ji Hatsu No. 647, dated 16 October 1950, PH&W Bulletin No. 166, 15 - 31 October 1950, defining eligibility of children of United Nations parentage for assistance under the provisions of the Child Welfare Law.

Community Chest.

Inclosure No. 4 is a report by prefectures on Community Chest collections indicating an average completion of 59.4% of the combined national goal. The Central Committee indicates that in contrast to past years, prefectural committees are reporting actual money collected rather than contributions pledged which explains the apparent lag in collections reported.

SECTION VI

SOCIAL SECURITY

General

Since the establishment of the program of sending national leaders in various fields of endeavor from Japan to the United States, two individuals to date have visited the United States to study various phases of social security and five more are scheduled. The five include four representatives of the Diet, two from the House of Councillors, two from the House of Representatives, and the fifth a chief of a prefectural welfare department.

In the United States the leaders are sponsored by the Institute of International Education in cooperation with the Federal Security Agency. The visit includes the study of economic and social aspects of social security legislation and observation of its administration. Orientation is given in the planning and preparation of legislation for presentation to national or local legislative bodies. Emphasis is given on the coordination between all levels of government as well as between related programs to minimize duplication and to utilize more effectively the available funds. Orientation and study is provided in statistical reporting and interpretation as related to administration and planning. Actuarial techniques and concepts are explained. The leaders see actual operations in the Old Age-Survivors' Insurance office of the largest machine record keeping system in the world. Opportunities are given to confer with government departments concerned with welfare, labor, public health, and tax collection.

Side conferences and studies are arranged with quasi-government agencies, local governments, educational institutions, labor unions, and life insurance companies with reference to health insurance, retirements, and hospital service plans. Conferences are had with the American Medical Association, Blue Cross, Blue Shield, and Hospital Associations.

The program has included an on-the-spot observation of the administration of a medium size municipality, from the mayor's office to an orphanage.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS

Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

14 Incls.

1. a. Letter Eihatsu #845 - 14 Nov. 50
b. Letter Hoi One #86 - 30 Oct. 50
2. Public Assistance Report - Aug. 50
3. Letter Sha Otsu Hatsu #190 - 6 Nov. 50
4. Community Chest Campaign - 1950
5. Japanese Hospital Digest - Oct. 50
6. Japanese Hospital Report - Oct. 50
7. C.D. Digest - 14 Oct. 50
8. C.D. Report - 14 Oct. 50
9. C.D. Digest - 21 Oct. 50
10. C.D. Report - 21 Oct. 50
11. C.D. Digest - 28 Oct. 50
12. C.D. Report - 28 Oct. 50
13. Monthly Vital Statistics Digest - Sep. 50
14. Monthly Vital Statistics Report - Sep. 50

14 November 1950

EIHATSU 845

TO : Governor of To, Do, Fu or Prefecture.

FROM : Director of The Public Sanitation Bureau,
Welfare Ministry.

SUBJECT : Enforcement of Art. 11 of the Venereal
Disease Prevention Law.

The reference concerning the interpretable point of Art. 11 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law as the appendix No. 1 has been made by the Vice-Minister of this ministry to the Legislation and Opinion Assistant to the Attorney-General, and the answer as the appendix No. 2 has been sent. You shall enforce this provision paying attention to the following items in order to harmonize protection of the fundamental human right and complete prevention of venereal disease.

(1) The competent official, in case that he finds a suspicious habitual prostitute, shall advise her first of all to receive the health examination spontaneously, and carry the prostitute who has agreed with this advise with him to the designated place and make her receive health examination operated by a physician. However, in the report to this bureau, the abovementioned case shall be counted as one of the enforcement case of Art. 11 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law, for it is necessary to arrange our business.

(2) The prostitute, who has been advised under the preceding item and can not go with the competent official immediately because of the private or other reason, shall be delivered the order according to the provision of Art. 11 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law, which orders her to go to the designated physician and to receive health examination within the written time recognized to be reasonable (about 24 hours or more). At that time, the competent official shall write the address and full name of that woman and make her affix the seal or the thumb-mark on the field receipt or other similar document in order to prove that she has received the order. In this order, provision of penalty for uncompliment of this order and provision that she may sue according to Art. 25 of the same law shall always be written.

(3) The woman, who has not received health examination within the designated time and has been confirmed that she has had no proper reason to violate the order, shall be indicted with the document ascertaining she has violated the order without proper reason. We have asked the Proculation Bureau of Attorney General's Office and the Head Quarter of National Rural Police the complete punishment of such violator. You shall endeavour to make this law effective by complete communication with the procurators and police previously taking consideration of the special circumstances of the habitual prostitute.

Incl. No. 1a

October 30, 1950

To : Mr. Yoshisuke Kasai, Vice-Minister of Welfare
From : Tatsuo Sato, Legislation and Opinion Assistant to the
Attorney-General.
Subject: Interpretation of Article 11 of the Venereal Disease
Prevention Law.

The following is the opinion in reply to your inquiry by the
Ministry of Welfare EI No. 100 of May 12, 1950.

1. Question.

When the prefectural governor orders a person who has been with
due reason recognized as suspicious of practising prostitution to
receive the health examination in accordance with the provision of
Article 11 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law, can he order the
suspected to come immediately with the official who hands over the
warrant?

2. Opinion.

It is interpreted that in the case in question, it is not per-
missible under the existing Venereal Disease Prevention Law to order
the suspect to come immediately with the competent official without
the consent of the person.

3. Reason.

Needless to discuss the provision of Article 31 of the Consti-
tution, any person's liberty should be guaranteed against any
action of the power and authority of the State viewed from the
purport of the Constitution based on the respect for fundamental
human rights. Any restriction on fundamental human rights from
the viewpoint of public welfare must be based on the provisions of
laws and statutes (refer to Articles 12 and 13 of the Constitution),
and these provisions themselves should not be interpreted to apply
beyond the limit meeting with public welfare. As regards your
inquiry, the provision of Article 11 of the Venereal Disease Pre-
vention Law only provides that the prefectural governor (to be here-
inafter referred to as the governor) may order the person who has
been with due reason recognized as suspicious of practising prosti-
tution to receive a physician's health examination as to whether the
suspected has contracted venereal disease or not. So, the said
provision cannot be interpreted as permitting the use of force in

Incl. No. 1b

order to compel the person, who has been given an order to receive health examination (to be hereinafter referred to as the health examination order), to execute the obligation. However, the provision of Article 32, item 4 of the said Law provides that certain criminal penalty shall be imposed upon any person who violates the health examination order, which means that the result of such violation would be the so called indirect coercion, namely, "without having the punishment, the person cannot escape restraint on corporal liberty." Therefore the existence of provision which authorizes the governor to issue the health examination order cannot immediately be interpreted to mean that authority is given to designate the time to receive health examination as allowing no delay. Under the existing Venereal Disease Prevention Law, it should be recognized that the provisions are made for the purpose of prevention of venereal diseases and for forestalling danger to public, but with the view that such danger is not generally recognizable as urgent as to necessitate obliging immediate restraint of corporal liberty which should be the most valuable of the fundamental human rights as assured by the Constitution, and with a view that the purpose of physician's health examination can be met in ascertaining whether venereal diseases have been contracted or not if the person in question would visit the physician voluntarily on specified date and time and receive examination if such date and time of examination is clearly stated at a certain reasonable lapse of time from the time of delivery of warrant. And when we think according to the provision of Art. 25 of Venereal Disease Prevention Law, as regards the matter you inquire, it is stipulated that any one who receives the order of having health examination by the governor, in case she insists on the illegality of the disposition, can appeal to the court to cancel the said disposition, and it is also stipulated that, in case the Governor conducts the said disposition, he must tell her that she can appeal to the Court to cancel the said disposition. If the competent official can order the suspected to come at once with him, the latter is forced to have instantaneous judgment whether she appeals to the Court to cancel the said disposition insisting on the illegality of the said disposition or escapes the punishment obeying the said disposition. In that case we must consider that the significance of the law specially putting the duty of announcement to the Governor is in fact lost. The provision of this article is regarded to come from the consideration of the security of human rights. The purport of this provision is to be construed as being complete by giving a reasonable spare time to the suspected at least to be able to think over, in the right condition, the appropriateness of appealing to the Court to cancel the order without performing the duty followed according to the order till the time of health examination designated by the order.

Accordingly, as you inquired, it is construed that it is impossible according to the existing Venereal Disease Prevention Law to order the suspected to go with the competent official who delivers the written order of having health examination. It goes without saying that one who is suspected remarkably of conducting prostitution habitually and is ordered to have health examination goes with the competent official who delivers the written order of her own accord is not prohibited by law.

1 Prefecture	Persons		Relief Expenses	
	2 Institutional	3 Non-institutional	4 In Kind	5 Cash
1. Hokkaido	15,669	63,531	579,400	45,170,037
2. Aomori	2,180	28,663	-	17,182,630
3. Iwate	1,636	34,939	-	19,756,887
4. Miyagi	2,284	55,515	2,193,884	25,527,497
5. Akita	750	43,660	-	30,393,489
6. Yamagata	1,764	32,115	571,346	15,838,868
7. Fukushima	1,323	60,453	-	31,871,339
8. Ibaragi	1,485	44,415	8,009,829	21,378,107
9. Tochigi	1,332	33,796	-	15,509,714
10. Gumma	2,039	39,924	-	21,283,050
11. Saitama	1,720	44,318	-	26,914,489
12. Chiba	2,454	50,198	2,052	25,768,658
13. Tokyo	23,482	142,324	-	129,729,365
14. Kanagawa	5,813	54,249	135,300	46,831,471
15. Niigata	4,641	63,590	1,167,353	31,942,108
16. Toyama	1,777	26,937	-	16,473,740
17. Ishikawa	2,141	24,162	25,990	14,191,311
18. Fukui	800	17,510	-	10,861,056
19. Yamanashi	1,239	20,580	-	10,861,753
20. Nagano	4,292	53,065	1,042,252	34,864,579
21. Gifu	1,273	33,817	-	18,262,484
22. Shizuoka	2,534	49,152	3,554,056	34,091,661
23. Aichi	8,890	66,942	-	46,337,196
24. Miye	1,512	40,563	130	25,279,376
25. Shiga	409	25,988	-	13,528,017
26. Kyoto	4,645	52,948	8,315,122	37,719,208
27. Osaka	10,134	59,289	-	49,909,874
28. Hyogo	4,900	72,475	-	49,283,689
29. Nara	914	20,228	-	13,491,583
30. Wakayama	-	28,785	-	16,724,263
31. Tottori	1,026	17,642	-	11,030,857
32. Shimane	900	24,457	-	14,491,724
33. Okayama	3,923	51,020	5,946	34,185,763
34. Hiroshima	2,070	47,569	110,000	30,776,931
35. Yamaguchi	3,062	42,318	-	34,849,385
36. Tokushima	728	31,000	-	16,409,707
37. Kagawa	1,974	23,379	231,239	11,006,288
38. Ehime	1,104	40,435	-	23,105,389
39. Kochi	329	28,729	109,032	18,749,310
40. Fukuoka	4,117	32,590	-	18,223,984
41. Saga	1,663	20,219	-	11,012,794
42. Nagasaki	1,624	33,080	-	19,414,161
43. Kumamoto	1,903	43,126	-	21,857,565
44. Oita	2,662	31,705	-	16,914,968
45. Miyazaki	1,594	31,217	3,080	13,178,396
46. Kagoshima	1,989	53,186	-	19,671,599
Total	147,300	1,936,603	26,656,011	1,211,856,320

SOCIAL AFFAIRS BUREAU
MINISTRY OF WELFARE

SHA OTSU HATSU 190

6 November 1950

TO : Each Prefectural Governor

FROM : Chief, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

SUBJECT: Policy for Welfare of Destitute Dependents of
United Nations Nationals

It is expected that the proper measures have been taken in respect to the welfare programs for the indigent foreign nationals under your jurisdiction. However, in view of the recent problems encountered, it has been deemed necessary to review and redefine the procedures in this program, and as results of conferences with the authority concerned the policy and procedures instructed in the following note have been decided. It is, therefore, requested that every appropriate actions be taken to conform the instructions hereby issued.

For your information it is to be noted that the procedures underlying this notification have been decided after consultation with the authorities concerned.

1. Under the provisions of SCAPIN 775, dated February, 1946 (see the attached paper) it is to be interpreted that primary responsibility rests with the Japanese Government for relief of indigent United Nations nationals residing in Japan, in so far as they are actually in need of assistance. Accordingly, any indigent United Nations national, and his or her dependents, residing in Japan will be assured of the basic necessities of life including food, clothing, housing and medical care through various social welfare measures taken under the responsibility of the Japanese Government.
2. As a measure for implementing the intent stated in the preceding paragraph, the assistance deemed necessary will be provided to any indigent United Nations nationals and his or her dependents in need of the basic necessities by applying mutatis mutandis the Daily Life Security Law, or applying the Law for Welfare of Disabled Persons or the Disaster Relief Law.
3. In the case of applying or applying mutatis mutandis the laws relating to social welfare under the preceding paragraph, the procedures will be as follows:

Incl. No.3

(1) Any indigent United Nations nationals in need of the basic necessities who intend to receive public assistance will make application, in accordance with the stipulations provided for in the respective law, to the city, ward, town or village Welfare Section (in the case of having no Welfare Section, any section having jurisdiction over social welfare services) or To, Do, Fu or Ken Welfare Department in which the United Nations National resides.

The items to be mentioned in the application above are required to invariably include the items specified below in addition to those provided by the orders based upon the respective law.

(i) Name, address and nationality of the applicant.

(ii) Name, sex, date of birth, citizenship, occupation of the applicant's dependent, and his or her relationship to the applicant.

(iii) Kind of assistance required and its reason.

(iv) General conditions of the applicant's resources.

(2) On receipt of the application for assistance from the United Nations national, the mayor of city, ward, town or village or the Chief of Prefectural Welfare Department will immediately make a report to the Governor of To, Do, Fu or Ken with a copy of the application.

(3) The Governor of To, Do, Fu or Ken will send a copy of the application submitted to, and communicate with the local council or Branch Mission through the Civil Affairs Region Team serving the area in which the United Nations national resides, and will verify the following items:

(i) That the client has an United Nations citizenship as stated in the application.

(ii) That the client is lacking in any resources, which is available for necessary protection or assistance of the United Nations national the Mission or Council, or indirectly from agencies to which the Mission has access because of national identification.

(4) In case the verification on the items above has been made available, the Governor of To, Do, Fu or Ken should immediately start the protection or assistance of the United Nations national and his or her dependents or order the mayor

of city, town or village in which the United Nations national resides to take necessary measures, in accordance with the provisions of the respective law.

(5) In case the procedures stated above are impossible to take because of the client's emergent conditions, the Governor of To, Do, Fu or Ken, or the mayor of city, town or village may provide emergency assistance to the client and then take the procedures stated above.

4. Excepting for the procedures under the preceding paragraph, all of the measures should be taken in accordance with the provisions of the respective law. No discriminative or preferential treatment should be made for the reason of the client's citizenship.

5. In taking concrete measures on the basis of the policies indicated in this notification and conforming to the details of the matters to be attended to, references should be made to the notifications issued on the respective law (the related notifications are Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.92, dated 18 June, 1950, regarding the Daily Life Security Law and Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No.154, dated 25 September 1950, regarding the Law for Welfare of Disabled Persons).

COMMUNITY CHEST RETURNS 1950

Prefectures	Goal in yen	Amount Raised in yen	%	Date of Report
Fukushima	15,000,000.	15,912,321.00	106.1	Oct. 30, '50
Shizuoka	22,500,000.	23,487,702.00	104.4	Nov. 7, "
Mie	13,000,000.	13,063,756.00	100.5	" " "
Akita	16,000,000.	16,000,597.61	100.0	Oct. 31 "
Niigata	21,500,000.	21,500,000.00	100.0	" " "
Iwate	15,000,000.	14,915,653.50	99.4	Nov. 8 "
Gifu	18,450,000.	17,938,592.00	97.2	" 6 "
Okayama	16,000,000.	15,268,284.00	95.4	" 7 "
Tochigi	15,130,000.	13,926,393.00	92.0	" 6 "
Saitama	25,000,000.	22,863,598.00	91.5	" 7 "
Toyama	13,000,000.	11,582,104.00	89.4	" " "
Aichi	56,000,000.	48,668,042.38	86.9	" " "
Yamagata	17,000,000.	14,620,000.00	86.0	" 1 "
Fukui	11,000,000.	9,266,900.00	84.2	Oct. 28 "
Gumma	19,000,000.	16,004,121.00	84.2	Nov. 8 "
Miyagi	14,000,000.	11,775,404.00	84.1	" 6 "
Ehime	15,000,000.	12,558,337.00	83.7	Oct. 31 "
Nara	11,000,000.	8,910,857.00	81.0	Nov. 6 "
Kumamoto	15,000,000.	11,465,622.00	76.4	" 1 "
Shiga	9,500,000.	7,326,000.00	74.0	Oct. 31 "
Nagano	25,000,000.	18,412,612.00	73.7	Nov. 8 "
Oita	12,000,000.	8,690,432.00	72.4	Oct. 31 "
Ibaragi	26,000,000.	17,684,349.00	68.0	" " "
Miyazaki	7,900,000.	5,026,500.00	63.6	" " "
Aomori	10,000,000.	6,224,651.14	62.2	" " "
Chiba	25,000,000.	15,403,139.00	61.6	Nov. 7 "
Shimane	11,000,000.	6,581,419.00	59.8	" " "
Kagoshima	10,000,000.	5,709,192.00	57.1	Oct. 31 "
Wakayama	9,000,000.	5,789,800.00	56.9	Nov. 7 "
Yamanashi	8,310,000.	4,695,941.00	56.5	Oct. 28 "
Hyogo	50,000,000.	28,262,996.00	56.5	Nov. 7 "
Saga	10,000,000.	5,349,382.00	53.5	Oct. 31 "
Kochi	8,000,000.	4,217,385.00	52.7	Nov. 8 "
Kagawa	10,000,000.	4,997,615.00	50.0	Oct. 25 "
Ishikawa	15,000,000.	7,123,640.00	47.5	Nov. 7 "
Fukuoka	65,000,000.	29,370,936.93	45.2	" 2 "
Yamaguchi	17,500,000.	7,237,375.00	41.4	Oct. 21 "
Kanagawa	50,000,000.	20,501,209.73	41.0	" 31 "
Nagasaki	16,000,000.	6,499,257.00	40.6	Nov. 4 "
Tottori	5,300,000.	2,093,045.13	39.5	" " "
Tokushima	7,500,000.	2,775,000.00	37.0	Oct. 29 "
Hokkaido	54,400,000.	18,422,521.00	33.9	" 20 "
Kyoto	30,000,000.	9,519,766.96	31.7	Nov. 7 "
Tokyo	75,000,000.	14,253,630.38	19.0	Oct. 31 "
Osaka	65,000,000.	10,224,941.00	15.7	Nov. 7 "
Hiroshima	30,000,000.	4,145,076.14	13.8	Oct. 17 "
Total	1,011,390,000.	600,266,154.90	59.4	

Incl. 4

JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT
OCTOBER 1950

Number of Hospitals: The average number of hospitals operating in Japan increased slightly from 3,323 in September to 3,343 in October, and was currently 7 percent greater than the average (3,112) recorded for October 1949. There were 316 tuberculosis sanatoria operating this month compared with 314 last month and 295 in October last year. During the current month there were 134 mental hospitals in operation, one less than last month (135) but 10 percent above the average (122) for the corresponding month last year. The number of leprosaria (13) remained the same for all three periods. The current number of other and general hospitals (2,876) was only slightly higher than the average for September (2,861), but 7 percent above the average for October last year (2,682).

Bed Capacity: In the current month the bed capacity for all hospitals was 266,958 compared with 264,558 last month and 252,313 in October 1949. The bed capacity in tuberculosis sanatoria increased 2 percent from 62,174 last month to 63,413 in October and was currently 15 percent greater than the average recorded for the same month last year (55,356). The total number of beds available for tuberculosis patients, including those in general hospitals, rose from 97,332 in September to 97,198 in October. The current average was 21 percent higher than the corresponding figure (80,366) reported for October last year. For mental hospitals, the bed capacity increased slightly from 17,497 in September to 17,566 in October, but a marked increase (12 percent) was recorded over the October average last year (15,634). The total number of beds available for mental patients, including those in general hospitals increased slightly from September (from 19,575 to 19,664) and 13 percent from October last year (17,416). The bed capacity of leprosaria was 3,887 this month compared with 3,888 last month and 3,011 in the same month of 1949. There were nearly 1,100 more beds available in general and other hospitals this month (172,086) than last month (177,099), and a numeric increase of about 6,300 beds (4 percent) over the October average in the previous year (172,262). Of the total beds available in general and other hospitals during October, 19 percent (33,779) were for tuberculosis patients, the same percentage as last month but higher than in October 1949 (15 percent). One percent of the beds (2,098) continued to be reserved for mental patients.

In-Patient Load: The average daily in-patient load for all hospitals decreased for the first time this year. In the four previous years decreases were also recorded in the fall and winter months, a downward trend beginning with September or October. The number of in-patients decreased 3 percent from a daily average of 213,439 last month to 206,638 this month but was currently 17 percent greater than the corresponding figure (176,667) last year. A negligible decrease was recorded in the number of in-patients in tuberculosis sanatoria from 58,909 in September to 58,340 in October. However, the current number was 23 percent greater than the daily in-patient load in October last year (47,773). The total number of tuberculosis in-patients, including those in general and other hospitals, was 93,619, a decrease of 2 percent from 95,207 last month but 28 percent above the average (73,007) in the same month of 1949. For mental hospitals, there were about 100 more in-patients daily during October (16,772) than September (16,570) and a numeric increase of approximately 3,700 (28 percent) over the October 1949 daily in-patient load (13,074). The total number of mental in-patients including those in general and other hospitals, was 18,635, a slight increase over last month (18,644) and 29 percent greater than the corresponding average for October 1949 (14,457). The average daily in-patient load for leprosaria was 8,772 this month compared with 8,734 last month and 8,393 for the corresponding month last year. During October the average daily in-patient load in general and other hospitals was 122,254, a decrease of 5 percent from 129,126 last month but 14 percent greater than the corresponding figure (107,427) last year.

Out-Patient Load: The average daily out-patient load for all hospitals decreased for the second consecutive month. The current daily average out-patient load (320,507) was 10 percent below the average last month (357,113) but 8 percent greater than the October figure (297,520) last year. Out-patients for tuberculosis sanatoria decreased this month from 5,435 to 5,038 (7 percent). However, the current figure was one-fifth above the daily average for October last year (4,201). The out-patient load for mental hospitals decreased 11 percent from 568 in September to 503 in October, but was currently one-fourth more than the average (407) in the same month last year. There were 12 out-patients treated daily at leprosaria.

compared with none last month and 15 in October 1949. The number of out-patients to general and other hospitals decreased 10 percent from a daily average of 351,110 in September to 315,249 in October, but the current figure was 8 percent above that (292,897) for the like period of 1949.

Bed Occupancy: The daily bed-occupancy ratio in total hospitals decreased for the first time this year, a like decline was also recorded in October 1949. The current ratio (76.8) was 4 percent below that (80.1) for September, but 10 percent greater than the ratio for October last year (70.0). More than four-fifths (83) of the prefectures had ratios within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, only 2 were higher and 6 lower. The neighboring prefectures of Shimane (87.9) and Tottori (87.3) both had ratios 14 percent above the all Japan average. Nagasaki recorded the lowest prefectural ration (61.5), 20 percent below the national average.

The current number of beds occupied in tuberculosis sanatoria decreased from a ratio of 94.7 in September to 92.8 in October (2 percent). However, the current ratio was 8 percent greater than that (86.3) in the same month of 1949. The percent of all tuberculosis beds occupied, including those in general and other hospitals, was 96.3, 4 percent below that (99.9) for last month, but 6 percent above the ratio (90.8) for October 1949. For sanatoria, 38 prefectural ratios were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 3 were higher and 5 lower. Wakayama Prefecture had a ratio (111.2) 20 percent above the national average. At the other extreme, the occupancy ratio in Kagoshima (64.1) was more than 30 percent below the all Japan figure.

The percent of beds occupied in mental hospitals during October (95.5) was slightly higher than last month (95.3), and 15 percent above the like ratio (83.4) in 1949. The percent of all beds occupied by mental patients, including those in general and other hospitals, was 95.0, only slightly below the ratio for September (95.2), but 14 percent greater than the bed occupancy ratio in October 1949 (83.0). For mental hospitals, only one-third (15) of the prefectural ratios were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 18 were higher and 11 below. The remaining two prefectures have no mental hospitals. Iwate Prefecture continued to have the highest ratio (231.7), nearly two and a half times the national average, while ratios in Yamanashi (155.3), Fukushima (144.4) and Fukui (143.8) were more than 50 percent greater. The ratio for Aomori Prefecture (45.3) was less than half the ratio for the country.

The bed occupancy ratio for leprosanatoria rose slightly from 98.3 to 96.7 and was currently 6 percent above the ratio (93.1) for the same month last year. For the 10 prefectures having leprosanatoria, ratios ranged from 67.7 in Yamanashi to 116.4 in Shizuoka.

The ratio of beds occupied in general and other hospitals was 68.3, a decrease of 6 percent from 72.5 last month. The current occupancy ratio was nearly 10 percent above the October figure (62.4) in the preceding year. More than half (25) of the prefectural ratios were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 9 were higher and 12 lower. Tottori and Shimane Prefectures had ratios (86.0 and 82.9 respectively) more than 20 percent above the average for the country. The lowest prefectural ratio was recorded by Ehime (47.7) about 30 percent below the national figure.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1950

1/
TOTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	3,343	268,958	527,445	206,638	320,807
Hokkaido	244	16,494	42,069	12,173	29,896
Honshu	38	3,802	6,361	2,872	3,489
Iwate	55	4,264	9,656	3,530	6,126
Miyagi	77	6,860	12,448	5,742	6,706
Akita	42	3,020	6,526	2,264	4,262
Yamagata	30	3,063	5,552	2,256	3,296
Fukushima	60	4,064	8,490	2,984	5,506
Ibaraki	72	4,864	8,908	3,328	3,580
Tochigi	46	3,256	6,136	2,436	3,700
Gumma	44	4,042	6,052	3,393	2,659
Saitama	107	4,767	7,719	3,126	4,593
Chiba	97	8,274	10,931	6,508	4,423
Tokyo	276	31,021	59,445	26,200	33,245
Kanagawa	118	11,374	22,048	9,285	12,763
Niigata	78	6,102	12,793	4,967	7,826
Toyama	48	3,235	6,845	2,455	4,390
Ishikawa	65	4,463	8,074	3,403	4,671
Fukui	28	1,964	3,529	1,638	1,891
Yamanashi	25	1,312	2,130	849	1,281
Nagano	75	5,072	8,177	3,547	4,630
Gifu	54	3,340	7,016	2,720	4,296
Shizuoka	67	6,624	11,854	5,009	6,845
Aichi	154	10,696	21,771	7,802	13,969
Mie	68	5,040	7,624	3,220	4,404
Shiga	29	1,846	3,850	1,522	2,328
Kyoto	83	9,166	14,619	6,405	8,214
Osaka	176	18,614	34,254	13,836	20,418
Hyogo	131	9,794	23,166	7,727	15,439
Nara	19	1,120	1,907	832	1,075
Wakayama	28	1,726	3,803	1,252	2,551
Tottori	18	1,707	3,074	1,491	1,583
Shimane	21	1,862	3,102	1,637	1,465
Okayama	77	6,768	10,356	5,577	4,779
Hiroshima	95	6,618	14,444	5,485	8,959
Yamaguchi	78	5,300	10,928	3,794	7,134
Tokushima	32	2,387	3,759	1,781	1,978
Kagawa	37	3,006	4,857	2,160	2,697
Ehime	47	3,266	5,977	2,136	3,843
Kochi	39	2,016	3,729	1,435	2,294
Fukuoka	144	12,545	43,758	10,916	32,842
Saga	55	3,346	6,879	2,585	4,294
Nagasaki	67	4,812	11,304	2,958	8,346
Kumamoto	71	5,565	10,180	4,407	5,773
Oita	33	3,039	4,821	2,355	1,666
Miyazaki	39	2,159	4,065	1,544	2,521
Kagoshima	56	4,283	5,257	3,096	2,161

- 1/ All hospitals of 20 beds or more, including mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.
- 2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
- 2/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.
- 4/ Average of daily count.
- 5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1950

1/
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	318	63,419	63,878	58,840	5,038
Hokkaido	16	3,126	3,107	2,828	279
Aomori	4	1,045	927	829	98
Iwate	3	687	740	675	65
Miyagi	4	1,390	1,578	1,390	188
Akita	4	680	641	596	45
Yamagata	3	343	353	325	28
Fukushima	4	884	775	745	30
Ibaraki	5	1,826	1,577	1,520	57
Tochigi	4	972	977	927	50
Gumma	7	708	811	705	106
Saitama	6	1,278	1,128	1,035	93
Chiba	16	3,499	3,372	3,121	251
Tokyo	34	6,832	7,421	6,861	560
Kanagawa	14	2,938	2,111	2,848	263
Niigata	10	1,589	1,604	1,522	82
Toyama	2	900	900	875	25
Ishikawa	6	1,012	986	940	46
Fukui	2	690	655	598	57
Yamanashi	1	140	148	144	4
Nagano	8	1,456	1,562	1,437	125
Gifu	6	1,035	1,082	1,029	53
Shizuoka	4	1,107	1,087	1,051	36
Aichi	11	2,960	3,021	2,747	274
Mie	5	970	895	858	37
Shiga	5	500	519	497	22
Kyoto	7	2,013	2,055	1,815	240
Osaka	12	3,935	4,088	3,783	305
Hyogo	22	2,758	2,120	2,583	537
Nara	2	180	179	170	9
Wakayama	2	196	225	218	7
Tottori	1	55	55	54	1
Shimane	1	500	504	489	15
Okayama	5	1,050	1,047	1,026	21
Hiroshima	9	2,090	1,885	1,789	96
Yamaguchi	8	1,190	1,195	986	209
Tokushima	2	846	838	805	33
Kagawa	2	240	213	232	11
Ehime	3	962	968	931	37
Yoshi	2	216	226	215	11
Fukuoka	24	3,349	3,221	3,053	168
Saga	3	824	908	796	112
Nagasaki	5	304	428	311	117
Fukuoka	4	1,234	1,255	1,213	75
Oita	6	758	741	721	20
Miyazaki	2	540	552	533	19
Kagoshima	9	1,582	1,135	1,014	121

1/ Tuberculosis sanatoria of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT . OCTOBER 1950

1/
MENTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	134	17,566	17,280	16,772	508
Hokkaido	6	511	509	480	29
Aomori	1	86	39	39	-
Iwate	1	60	139	139	-
Miyagi	2	236	250	250	-
Akita	1	145	151	146	5
Yamagata	1	125	130	126	4
Fukushima	2	133	195	192	3
Ibaraki	3	201	223	222	1
Tochigi	4	272	267	241	26
Gumma	1	340	397	383	14
Seitama	4	469	513	502	11
Chiba	4	612	553	533	20
Tokyo	12	3,562	3,595	3,518	77
Kanagawa	6	902	755	743	12
Niigata	1	223	300	299	1
Toyama	3	165	235	207	28
Ishikawa	4	334	302	277	25
Fukui	1	105	160	151	9
Yamanashi	1	52	65	81	4
Nagano	3	254	235	235	0
Gifu	1	275	299	291	8
Shizuoka	4	381	416	396	22
Aichi	7	725	629	617	12
Mie	2	343	210	205	5
Shiga	1	167	166	185	1
Kyoto	3	399	305	303	2
Osaka	7	1,876	1,693	1,659	34
Hyogo	6	1,161	969	953	16
Nara	2	198	217	210	7
Nakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	1	75	84	81	3
Shimane	2	65	74	74	0
Okayama	1	196	251	251	-
Hiroshima	6	350	429	423	6
Yamaguchi	2	136	145	135	10
Tokushima	1	154	210	210	-
Kagawa	1	90	72	69	3
Ehime	1	200	206	200	6
Kochi	2	174	173	162	11
Fukuoka	7	626	545	516	29
Saga	3	442	481	442	39
Nagasaki	3	115	73	72	1
Kumamoto	2	168	163	163	-
Oita	3	171	144	128	16
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	5	292	271	263	8

1/ Mental hospitals of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

1/

LEPLOSARIA.

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patient	4/ In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	13	8,887	8,784	8,772	12
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	1	600	607	607	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	1	550	499	499	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-
Gunma	1	1,035	1,035	1,035	-
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	1	1,200	1,147	1,147	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	-	-
Niigata	-	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	1	65	44	44	-
Nagano	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	2	305	367	355	12
Aichi	-	-	-	-	-
Mie	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	-	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	2	2,350	2,374	2,374	-
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	1	647	647	647	-
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-
Fuchi	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	-	-	-	-	-
Saga	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	2	1,220	1,171	1,171	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	1	900	893	893	-

1/ Leprosaria of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

1/
OTHER HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	2,878	179,086	437,503	122,254	135,249
Hokkaido	222	12,857	38,452	8,864	29,588
Aomori	32	2,071	4,782	1,397	3,391
Iwate	51	3,518	5,777	2,716	6,061
Miyagi	70	4,614	10,119	3,602	6,517
Akita	37	2,195	5,733	1,521	4,212
Yamagata	26	2,595	5,669	1,805	3,264
Fukushima	54	3,047	7,520	2,047	5,473
Ibaraki	61	2,837	5,107	1,586	3,521
Tochigi	38	2,012	4,892	1,268	3,624
Gunma	35	1,944	3,800	1,269	2,539
Saitama	97	3,020	6,070	1,589	4,489
Chiba	77	4,164	7,006	2,854	4,152
Tokyo	225	19,427	47,282	14,674	32,608
Kanagawa	98	7,534	18,183	5,695	12,488
Niigata	67	4,290	10,809	3,146	7,743
Toyoama	43	2,170	5,708	1,372	4,336
Ishikawa	55	3,116	6,786	2,136	4,600
Fukui	25	1,169	2,715	890	1,825
Yamanashi	22	1,056	1,353	580	1,273
Nagano	65	3,332	6,379	1,875	4,504
Gifu	47	2,030	5,635	1,400	4,235
Shizuoka	57	4,832	9,932	3,207	6,775
Aichi	135	7,010	18,122	4,438	13,684
Mie	62	3,728	6,520	2,157	4,363
Shiga	23	1,130	3,145	840	2,305
Kyoto	72	6,754	12,259	4,287	7,972
Osaka	158	12,803	23,474	8,394	20,080
Hyogo	103	5,874	19,077	4,191	14,886
Nara	15	742	1,512	453	1,059
Wakayama	25	1,530	3,579	1,034	2,545
Tottori	16	1,577	2,935	1,356	1,579
Shimane	18	1,296	2,525	1,075	1,450
Okayama	69	3,172	6,644	1,926	4,758
Hiroshima	80	4,177	12,130	3,273	8,857
Yamaguchi	68	3,974	9,580	2,673	6,915
Tokushima	29	1,337	2,711	766	1,945
Kagawa	33	2,028	3,395	1,212	2,683
Ehime	43	2,104	4,804	1,004	3,800
Kochi	36	1,626	3,329	1,058	2,271
Fukuoka	112	9,569	39,992	7,347	32,645
Saga	48	2,080	5,482	1,348	4,144
Nagasaki	59	4,393	10,303	2,575	8,228
Kumamoto	64	2,944	7,559	1,861	5,698
Oita	24	2,110	3,137	1,506	1,631
Miyazaki	37	1,619	3,513	1,011	2,502
Kagoshima	41	1,509	2,957	926	2,031

1/ Hospitals of 20 beds or more, excluding mental hospitals, leprosy and sanatoria.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
THE WEEK ENDED 14 OCTOBER 1950

During the forty-first week, ended 14 October 1950, there were 21,292 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 21,231 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for eight diseases (paratyphoid fever, Japanese 'B' encephalitis, epidemic meningitis, measles, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, tetanus, and trachoma) were lower this week than in both last week and the forty-first week of last year, while totals for four others (diphtheria, scarlet fever, influenza, and puerperal infection) were higher currently. No cases of smallpox, typhus fever, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, infectious diarrhea, or dengue fever were reported either this week, last week, or in the forty-first week of 1949. Schistosomiasis cases were lower and filariasis cases higher than in the preceding week, and tsutsu-gamushi cases stayed the same. Present totals for the remaining seven diseases fell between those reported last week and in the forty-first week of last year.

Diphtheria cases this week (277) were 16 percent higher than in the preceding week (239). Deaths, however, decreased from 13 to 10. The present case figure was 17 percent greater than that (237) recorded for the forty-first week of last year but 8 percent less than in the same period of 1948 (302). (See attached chart). Over half (25) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, a third (15) had fewer cases, while five stayed the same, and the remaining one (Kochi) reported none either period. There were 32 cases in Fukuoka Prefecture this week, from 1 to 15 in 41 additional prefectures, and none in the remaining four. The current and cumulative case rates were 17.9 and 14.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 1.1.

The number of dysentery cases (943) decreased by a fourth from last week (1,261). The death figure also decreased, from 281 to 251. Cases in the present week were 39 percent greater than in the same week of last year (678) and over three and a half times the corresponding 1948 total (266). There were decreases from last week in about two-thirds (30) of the prefectures, increases in 13, and no change in the remaining three. The only large change from last week occurred in Niigata Prefecture, a decrease from 194 to 68 cases. Tokyo-to, with 174 cases this week, accounted for 18 percent of the national total, while 42 additional prefectures had from 2 to 68 cases each, and the remaining three prefectures none. Of the total dysentery reported this week, 928 cases and 250 deaths were listed as bacillary and the remaining 15 cases and 1 death as amebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 60.8 and 71.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 16.2 and 14.9.

There were 81 cases of typhoid fever reported this week, a fourth more than in the preceding week (65). Deaths decreased, however, from 12 to 9. The present case figure was 37 percent less than the number (129) recorded for the same week of last year and 56 percent below the total (136) for the corresponding 1948 period. A third (15) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 13 increases, while 7 stayed the same. The remaining 11 prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. This week's cases occurred in 27 prefectures, from one to ten in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.2 and 6.7 respectively, corresponding death rates 0.6 and 0.8.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased from 26 last week to 21 currently while death increased from one to two. There were 32 cases last year at this time and 59 cases, or nearly three times the present figure, during the forty-first week of 1948. Nearly a half (21) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks.

Changes from last week included decreases in eleven prefectures and increases in ten, while the numbers stayed the same in the remaining four. Present cases were distributed among a third (15) of the prefectures, from one to three in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 2.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

No smallpox cases have been reported since mid-July and no deaths thus far this year. There were also no cases during the forty-first weeks of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 14 October 1950 was less than 0.1.

fever

There have been no typhus/cases reported for five weeks and no deaths since July. During the forty-first week of last year there were also no cases but during the same period of 1948 two. The cumulative case and death rates this week were 1.5 and 0.1 respectively.

Malaria cases numbered 16 this week, approximately the same as in the preceding week (15). The number of deaths (3) did not change. This week's case figure was less than a half of that (35) recorded for the same period of last year and about a fifth of the corresponding 1948 total (75). No cases have been reported for at least two weeks in two-thirds (31) of the prefectures. Among the remaining third, seven had increases over last week, five decreases, and three stayed the same. Ten prefectures with from one to four cases each accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.4 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

The number of Japanese "B" encephalitis cases decreased 44 percent, from 87 last week to 49 currently. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths, from 45 to 43. Present cases were more than 60 percent fewer than those (127) listed for the same week of last year and about 15 percent below the total (57) for the corresponding 1948 period. There have been no cases reported for two weeks or more in almost half (21) of the prefectures. Decreases from last week occurred in 17 prefectures, increases in 7, and no change in the remaining one. Yamanashi Prefecture currently reported 13 cases, about a fourth of the total number, and 15 additional prefectures from one to six each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.2 and 7.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.8 and 2.5.

There were 57 cases of scarlet fever this week compared with 48 cases last week, and no deaths were reported either week. During the forty-first weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 46 and 38 cases respectively. No cases have been reported for at least two weeks in approximately a third (16) of the prefectures. Changes from last week were almost equally divided between decreases (13) and increases (12) while the numbers stayed the same in the remaining five. Present cases ranged from one to ten in twenty prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.7 and 6.4 respectively, and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases decreased from 18 last week to 7 currently and deaths from 6 to 4. There were approximately four times as many cases during the forty-first weeks of 1949 (32) and 1948 (26). No cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in two-thirds (31) of the prefectures, while cases decreased from last week in ten prefectures, increased in three, and stayed the same in the remaining two. This week's seven cases occurred in seven central and northern prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 1.6 respectively, corresponding death rates 0.3 and 0.4.

The number of measles cases (219) decreased about a fourth from last week (289). It was 38 percent less than the figure (355) recorded for the forty-first week of last year and 5 percent below that (231) for the same period of 1948. Cases decreased from last week in 17 prefectures, increased in 15, and stayed the same in 5, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining 9. The largest change was a decrease from 81 to 22 cases in Fukui Prefecture. A fifth of this week's total cases occurred in Iwate Prefecture (43) and the remainder in 30 additional prefectures having from 1 to 26 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.1 and 77.5 respectively.

Whooping cough cases this week (1,222) were about a fourth below those in the preceding week (1,603). They were 37 percent fewer than in the forty-first week of 1949 (1,937) but 43 percent greater than the corresponding 1948 total (727). About two-thirds (32) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week and the remaining 14 increases. The most notable changes occurred in Niigata Prefecture from 152 to 39 cases, and Tochigi Prefecture, from 82 to 5. Saitama Prefecture reported the largest number of cases this week (93) while, at the other extreme, Hara Prefecture reported none. The current and cumulative case rates were 78.8 and 174.1 respectively.

There was an eight percent decrease in tuberculosis cases, from 16,540 last week to 15,146 currently. This week's figure was 55 percent greater than that (9,757) recorded for the same period of last year and 94 percent above the number (7,791) in the corresponding period of 1948. Cases decreased from last week in nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures and increased in the other 17. The most outstanding change this week was a decrease from 724 to 219 cases in Niigata Prefecture. Four other prefectures (Fukui, Saitama, Shizuoka, and Chiba) also reported decreases of 200 or more cases, and seven had decreases of 100 or more cases. There were substantial increases (from 289 to 201 more cases than last week) in Osaka, Gifu, Aichi, Fukuoka, and Hokkaido. Over a fourth of this week's total cases occurred in Tokyo-to (1,733), Osaka (1,432), and Hokkaido (1,044). The other 43 prefectures reported cases ranging from 25 in Fukui to 329 in Fukuoka. Ninety-one percent of the total tuberculosis cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (13,758). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 976.6 and 640.9 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases this week (1,138) was 6 percent less than in the previous week (1,210). It was 11 percent greater than that (1,028) recorded for the forty-first week of last year and 45 percent above the corresponding 1948 figure (734). (See attached chart) Half (23) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, while nearly that many (21) had more cases, and the remaining two did not change. Niigata Prefecture reported the largest change this week, a decrease from 130 to 32 cases. Saitama Prefecture had the most comparable increase, from 53 to 119 cases, the present figure being the highest case figure this week. The other 45 prefectures reported current cases ranging from 4 to 76. The current and cumulative cases rates were 73.4 and 186.8 respectively.

Influenza cases numbered 13 this week compared with 4 last week and 4 and 13 respectively during the forty-first weeks of 1949 and 1948. Six of the current cases were in Saitama Prefecture and one or two each in six other prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 32.7 respectively.

The number of poliomyelitis cases reported this week (68) was 23 percent less than in the preceding week (88). There were 75 cases last year at this time and 18 during the corresponding 1948 period. Cases decreased from last week in almost half (21) of the prefectures, increased in ten, and stayed the same in five, while no cases have occurred for two weeks or longer in the remaining ten. This week's cases were reported by approximately half (24) of the prefectures, from one to six each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.4 and 4.2 respectively.

There were 41 cases of tetanus this week compared with 46 cases last week. During the forty-first weeks of last year and 1948 there were recorded 47 and 37 cases respectively. Decreases from last week occurred in 18 prefectures, increases in 14, while the numbers stayed the same in three. The eleven remaining prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Present cases ranged from one to six and occurred in about half (22) of the prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 2.4 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases increased from 14 last week to 21 currently. There were 11 cases recorded for this same week of last year and 26 during the corresponding 1948 week. No cases have been reported for two weeks or more in over half (25) of the prefectures. Changes from last week included ten prefectures with increases and eight with decreases, while cases stayed the same in the remaining three. Thirteen prefectures currently reported from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.0 respectively.

Two cases of rabies were reported this week, both in Saitama Prefecture. Last week there was one case, in the forty-first week of 1949 two, and in the corresponding 1948 period none. The current and cumulative case rates this week were both 0.1.

There has been no anthrax reported since mid-July and there were no cases recorded for the forty-first weeks of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 14 October 1950 was less than 0.1.

The number of leprosy cases decreased from 20 last week to 10 in the present week. Seven cases were listed for the forty-first weeks of 1949 and 1948. There have been no cases reported for at least two weeks in approximately two-thirds (30) of the prefectures. Nine prefectures reported decreases, five increases, and the remaining two stayed the same. Seven prefectures reported having cases this week, from one to three each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.8 respectively.

Trachoma cases (1,943) decreased by one-fourth from last week (2,601). They were also a fourth below the total for the same week of last year (2,574) and 6 percent fewer than in the corresponding 1948 period (2,060). More than half (25) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, twenty had more cases, while the remaining one did not change. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from 1 to 177. The current and cumulative case rates were 125.3 and 198.6 respectively.

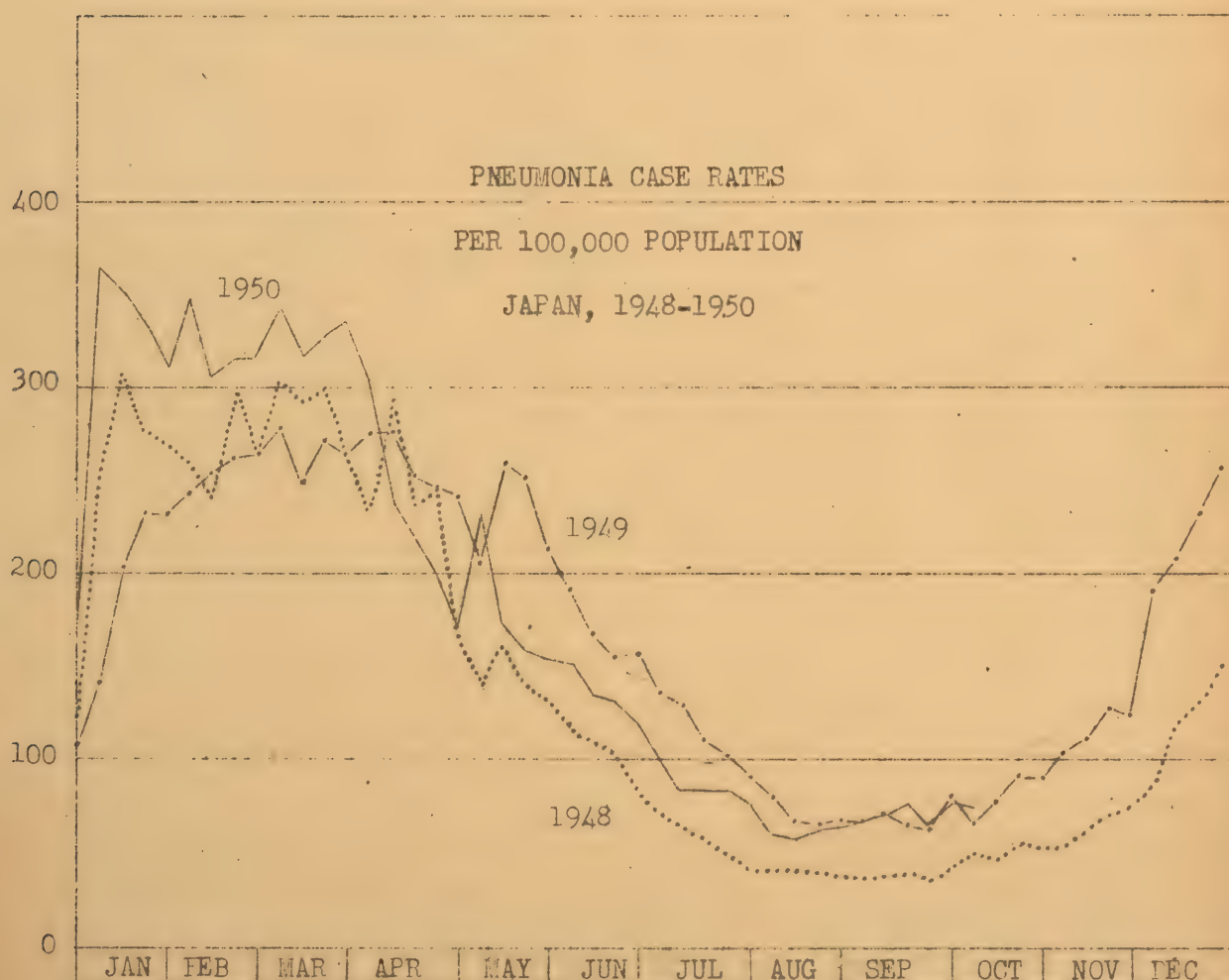
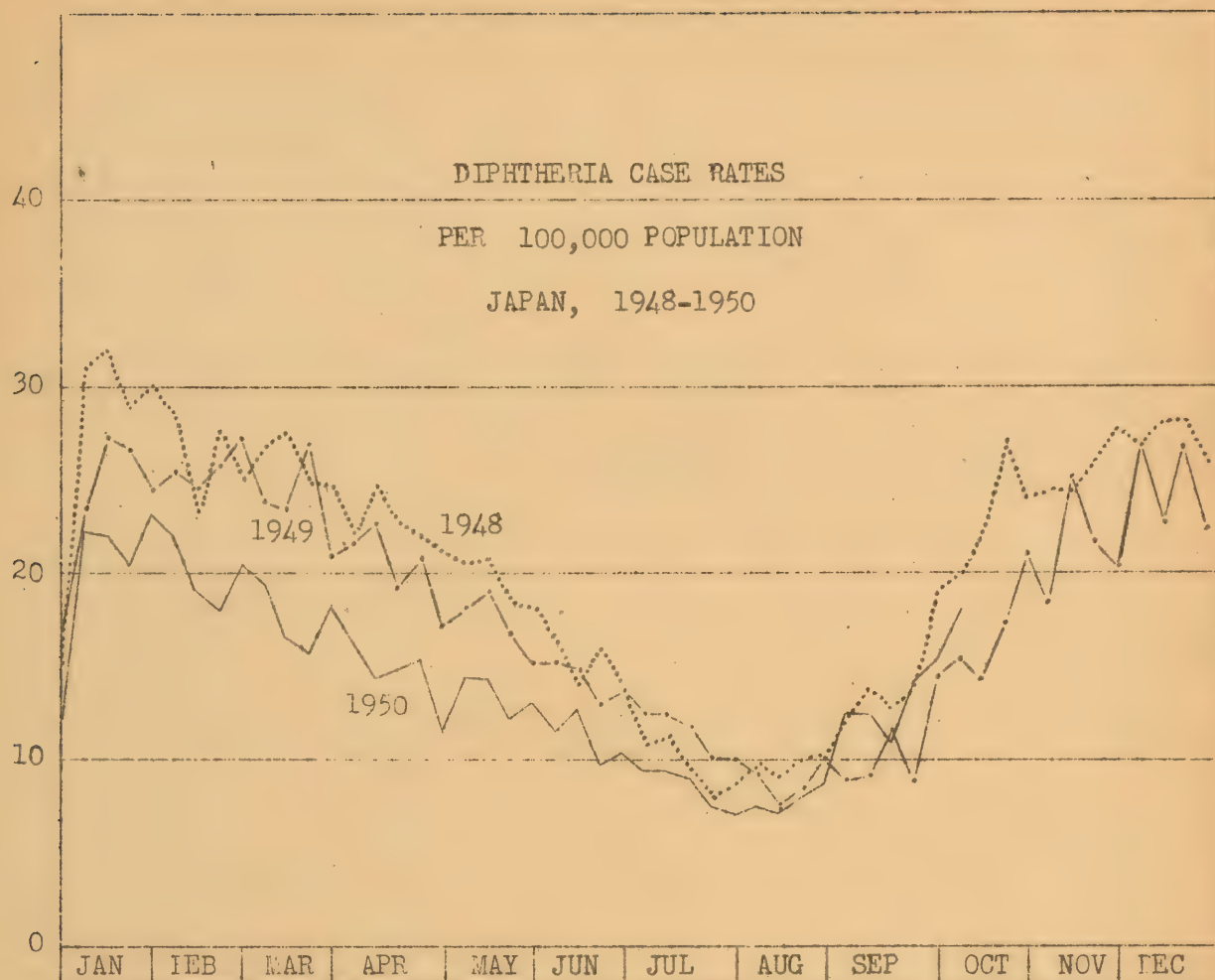
No cases of infectious diarrhea were reported either this week or last week. There were also no cases during this same time last year but one during the comparable period of 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 14 October 1950 was 0.1.

Two tsutsugamushi cases were reported both this week and last week. One of the current cases was in Akita Prefecture and the other in Niigata Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively.

Schistosomiasis cases decreased from 47 last week to 13 during the present week. They occurred, as usual, in Yamanashi, Saga, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka, and figures ranged from 6 to 2. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.3 respectively.

The number of filariasis cases increased slightly, from two to three. Miyazaki Prefecture accounted for two this week and Tokyo to the other one. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,258 cases this week compared with 4,839 last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,351 and 99,954 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,594 and 139,811; chancreoid, 305 and 17,434; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 8 and 393. Totals for all four diseases were lower this week than last week, at which time syphilis cases numbered 2,442, gonorrhea 4,053, chancreoid 234, and lymphogranuloma venereum 10. There were fewer cases of syphilis and chancreoid reported currently than in the same week of last year (3,287 and 367 respectively), but there were more cases of gonorrhea and lymphogranuloma venereum (3,173 and 4 last year). The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 14 October 1950 were: syphilis, 151.6 and 157.2 respectively; gonorrhea, 231.7 and 219.9; chancreoid, 19.7 and 19.6; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.5 and 0.6.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 14 OCTOBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOUKAIDO	14	-	524	42	16	2	*1,078	97
AOMORI	10	1	218	30	2	-	262	49
IWATE	8	-	219	23	10	-	613	123
MIYAGI	6	-	206	6	15	10	803	130
AKITA	9	-	281	14	16	2	357	105
YAMAGATA	9	-	108	7	14	-	574	85
FUKUSHIMA	11	-	214	19	19	8	1,406	332
IBARAKI	2	1	112	3	8	2	1,429	574
TOCHIGI	8	-	166	15	50	15	1,606	477
GUMMA	6	1	94	7	11	5	2,931	559
SAITAMA	2	-	247	13	55	16	3,798	1,045
CHIBA	-	-	109	13	18	19	1,669	511
TOKYO	9	1	540	46	174	34	6,766	906
KANAGAWA	5	-	205	16	68	11	2,405	254
NIIGATA	8	-	375	16	60	22	2,871	398
TOYAMA	3	-	116	9	3	-	444	96
ISHIKAWA	6	-	163	15	25	4	626	62
FUJUI	1	-	72	4	3	-	87	27
YAMANASHI	-	-	29	3	-	-	232	43
NAGANO	2	-	133	7	4	5	501	85
GIFU	6	-	74	10	13	5	980	264
SHIZUOKA	5	-	138	9	45	5	2,044	364
AICHI	14	-	250	11	52	20	2,384	573
MIE	1	-	120	10	11	4	529	133
SHIGA	2	-	57	2	2	1	64	16
KYOTO	4	-	150	13	16	3	636	96
OSAKA	9	-	360	40	41	8	1,245	160
HYOGO	4	-	308	25	29	5	1,017	186
NARA	4	-	64	5	-	1	57	8
WAKAYAMA	2	-	50	3	-	-	110	30
TOTTORI	2	1	38	5	4	2	93	37
SHIMANE	3	-	178	7	4	-	192	76
OKAYAMA	4	-	95	7	8	4	283	96
HIOGOSIMA	15	1	287	18	11	3	597	179
YAMAGUCHI	11	-	223	13	11	5	237	88
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	98	13	5	5	155	78
KAGAWA	-	-	51	2	5	1	358	122
EHIME	5	-	128	13	11	4	489	134
POCHI	-	-	57	10	3	1	228	76
FUKUOKA	32	-	652	49	34	4	1,210	226
SAGA	7	1	165	11	2	1	183	33
NAGASAKI	4	-	304	12	12	-	209	23
KUMAMOTO	1	-	161	14	10	2	690	202
OITA	8	1	185	26	14	4	240	96
MIZUAKI	7	-	311	33	4	7	307	72
KAGOSHIMA	4	2	250	35	17	1	300	132
TOTAL	227	10	8,885	704	943	251	*45,295	9,458
RATE								
Current	17.9	0.6	14.0	1.1	60.4	16.2	71.2	14.9
Previous	15.4	0.8			81.3	18.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 14 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	9	1	157	15	3	-	92	6
AOMORI	2	1	84	7	1	-	36	2
IWATE	-	1	58	5	1	-	22	1
MIYAGI	6	1	147	20	2	-	69	2
AKITA	3	-	33	9	-	-	15	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	43	6	1	-	21	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	88	5	2	-	29	1
IBARAKI	5	-	71	7	-	-	35	2
TOCHIGI	3	-	54	6	1	-	16	2
GUAMA	1	-	70	7	-	-	59	5
SAITAMA	1	-	184	24	-	-	46	4
CHIBA	4	-	110	13	1	-	17	-
TOKYO	10	2	561	64	3	-	306	5
KANAGAWA	4	1	195	15	1	-	48	1
NIIGATA	2	-	176	19	-	-	57	1
TOYAMA	1	-	65	7	-	1	45	2
ISHIKAWA	2	-	35	9	-	-	8	1
FUKUI	-	-	57	2	1	-	9	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	15	1	-	-	15	-
NAGANO	-	-	49	7	-	-	8	1
GIFU	2	-	128	15	-	-	27	1
SHIZUOKA	3	-	143	11	-	-	43	3
AICHI	2	-	192	25	1	-	43	1
MIE	-	-	138	19	-	-	15	1
SHIGA	-	-	37	5	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	-	-	128	13	-	-	13	-
OSAKA	4	-	222	35	1	-	98	2
HYOGO	3	-	201	19	-	-	27	3
NARA	1	1	76	8	-	-	7	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	55	13	-	-	28	2
TOTTORI	-	-	13	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	1	-	54	5	-	-	11	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	72	13	-	-	5	1
HIROSHIMA	2	-	151	13	1	1	55	6
YAMAGUCHI	1	1	31	5	-	-	14	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	73	15	-	-	32	3
KAGAWA	-	-	17	1	-	-	18	2
EHIME	1	-	34	4	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	1	-	66	13	-	-	10	-
FUKUOKA	6	-	83	5	-	-	38	1
SAGA	-	-	14	-	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	35	2	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	29	6	-	-	16	-
OITA	-	-	11	3	1	-	3	1
MIZUZAKI	-	-	19	2	-	-	9	-
LAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	81	9	4,277	500	21	2	1,492	65
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RATE								
Current	5.2	0.6	6.7	0.8	1.4	0.1	2.3	0.1
Previous	4.2	0.8			1.7	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1
TOYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
KYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOHUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCGWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YOKHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	4	-	-	-	933	54
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	1.5	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	9	-	1	4	28	16
IWATE	-	-	4	1	2	-	27	15
MIYAGI	-	-	4	1	1	1	65	26
AKITA	-	-	8	1	6	-	96	51
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	-	-	8	185	67
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	1	1	-	10	-
IBARAKI	-	-	19	2	-	1	129	50
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	-	1	1	37	10
QUMMA	1	1	14	3	-	1	42	22
SAITAMA	1	-	18	-	-	-	79	30
CHIBA	2	-	13	-	-	-	42	5
TOKYO	4	1	54	6	2	3	1,168	*287
KANAGAWA	1	-	11	1	-	-	281	60
CHICATA	1	-	8	-	1	-	182	*57
TOYAMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	93	17
ISHIKAWA	2	-	15	4	-	2	75	29
FUKUI	-	-	14	1	-	-	38	15
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	-	13	-	28	-
NAGANO	-	-	8	1	2	1	245	72
GIFU	-	1	15	3	-	2	43	11
SHIZUOKA	-	-	7	-	-	1	67	29
AICHI	1	-	53	1	-	-	95	20
MIE	-	-	30	-	-	-	20	9
SHIGA	-	-	281	-	3	2	9	2
MYOTO	-	-	21	1	2	1	49	19
OSAKA	2	-	8	-	-	-	205	101
HYOGO	-	-	21	4	-	1	262	133
KARA	-	-	6	1	-	-	26	8
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	53	29
TOTTORI	-	-	4	-	-	-	32	11
SHIMANE	-	-	3	-	-	1	87	37
OKAYAMA	-	-	15	1	3	2	196	69
HIROSHIMA	-	-	15	-	-	-	147	55
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	16	-	2	3	109	58
TOHUSIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	16	*7
YAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	24	15
DEILA	-	-	10	1	-	-	52	21
KOCHI	-	-	6	1	3	4	39	*20
FUKUOKA	1	-	41	3	-	-	111	22
SAGA	-	-	12	-	-	-	35	16
NAGASAKI	-	-	24	-	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	13	2	6	3	34	13
OITA	-	-	10	1	-	-	26	14
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	1	43	6
FACCHIMA	-	-	17	5	-	-	83	27
TOTAL	16	3	909	47	49	43	4,718	*1,581
RATE								
Current	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	3.2	2.8	7.4	2.5
Previous	1.0	0.2			5.6	2.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	*180	-	1	-	62	19
AOMORI	2	-	56	-	-	-	31	8
IWATE	1	-	37	1	-	-	14	6
MIYAGI	1	-	44	-	-	-	49	11
AKITA	-	-	45	-	1	-	22	5
YAMAGATA	-	-	25	-	1	1	48	12
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	41	-	-	-	41	15
IBARAKI	-	-	114	-	1	-	31	8
TOCHIGI	-	-	16	-	-	-	12	2
GUMMA	-	-	93	-	-	-	15	5
SAITAMA	-	-	192	1	-	-	28	8
CHIBA	1	-	52	-	-	1	29	12
TOKYO	10	-	787	5	1	1	156	33
KANAGAWA	3	-	207	2	-	1	45	12
NIIGATA	-	-	34	-	-	-	20	3
TOHOKU	-	-	35	-	-	-	13	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	11	1	-	-	7	2
FUKUI	1	-	49	-	1	-	3	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	72	1	1	-	8	3
NAAGANO	4	-	251	2	-	-	14	1
GIFU	1	-	102	-	-	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	89	2	-	-	25	6
AICHI	8	-	253	3	-	-	19	7
MIE	-	-	69	-	-	-	8	2
SHIGA	2	-	124	-	-	-	14	4
KYOTO	5	-	205	-	-	-	36	15
OSAKA	5	-	419	1	-	-	73	21
HYOGO	-	-	99	1	-	-	12	2
NARA	1	-	27	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	16	-	-	-	7	4
TOTTORI	-	-	8	-	-	-	10	3
SHIMANE	-	-	45	-	-	-	5	2
OKAYAMA	1	-	55	-	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	61	1	-	-	18	12
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	19	-	-	-	18	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	-	-	9	1	-	-	5	1
EHIME	1	-	7	-	-	-	12	3
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	3	1
FUKUOKA	4	-	54	1	-	-	37	10
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	2
NAGASAKI	1	-	14	-	-	-	11	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	-	-	10	5
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	-
MIZUKAWA	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	4
FUJISAKI	-	-	9	-	-	-	8	4
TOTAL	57	-	*4,070	24	7	4	1,016	284
RATE								
Current	3.7	-	6.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.4
Previous	3.1	-			1.2	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	26	1,909	54	2,974
AOMORI	-	559	20	1,266
INATE	43	1,229	9	1,530
MIYAGI	1	640	34	1,332
AKITA	5	645	12	1,281
YAMAGATA	5	356	14	613
FUKUSHIMA	4	1,144	27	2,317
IBARAKI	-	395	3	3,426
TOCHIGI	1	1,345	5	1,216
GUMMA	1	1,902	9	1,873
SAITAMA	1	4,114	98	5,657
CHIBA	1	486	12	1,702
TOKYO	21	2,377	83	8,010
KANAGAWA	7	1,263	38	4,315
NIIGATA	7	752	39	2,932
TOHOKU	2	196	78	4,666
ISHIKAWA	-	64	19	1,330
FUJUI	22	1,323	3	1,436
YAMAGUCHI	2	290	9	1,125
NAGANO	3	2,203	51	3,233
Gifu	5	2,610	24	1,249
SHIZUOKA	-	1,982	18	4,406
ATCHI	3	3,783	39	2,944
MIÉ	-	376	39	2,562
SHIGA	-	247	18	2,060
KYOTO	1	88	19	2,480
OSAKA	3	288	50	3,690
HYOGO	3	966	43	4,016
NARA	1	77	-	412
WAKAYAMA	-	122	12	1,829
TOTTORI	-	48	15	816
SHIMANE	-	21	11	1,323
OKAYAMA	12	1,587	16	1,632
HIROSHIMA	-	1,956	17	3,347
YAMAGUCHI	-	112	25	993
TOKUSHIMA	5	1,701	4	1,335
KAGAWA	2	2,427	17	1,554
EHIME	10	2,259	51	2,715
KOCHI	1	1,372	4	1,138
FUKUOKA	18	1,355	64	5,413
SAGA	2	397	20	1,709
NAGASAKI	-	633	9	2,305
KUMAMOTO	-	340	40	3,238
OITA	-	69	6	1,391
MIYAZAKI	1	397	30	2,415
KAGOSHIMA	-	863	11	1,522
TOTAL	219	49,268	1,222	110,728
RATE				
Current	14.1	77.5	78.8	174.1
Previous	18.6		103.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1,044	30,047	54	6,285
AOMORI	126	6,502	31	2,083
IWATE	106	7,834	41	3,084
MIAGI	197	8,216	22	2,577
AKITA	174	5,879	23	2,044
YAMAGATA	198	5,994	22	1,818
FUJUSHIMA	238	6,634	20	3,167
IBARAKI	147	4,883	14	2,986
TOCHIGI	102	3,456	8	2,576
GUNMA	144	6,135	20	4,296
SAITAMA	371	11,428	119	7,962
CHIBA	309	7,797	14	1,738
TOKYO	1,733	46,801	42	4,481
MAIZAGAWA	627	14,331	36	3,270
NIIGATA	219	*7,901	32	*3,607
TOYAMA	310	8,221	76	4,392
ISHIKAWA	150	5,525	14	1,385
FUKUI	25	4,437	5	1,554
YAMANASHI	35	2,095	8	1,148
NAGANO	204	8,935	48	5,012
GIFU	510	7,486	24	2,452
SHIZUOKA	308	8,717	17	2,879
AICHI	796	19,035	27	4,997
MIE	162	6,867	10	2,023
SHIGA	185	3,914	26	1,651
KYOTO	630	12,228	16	1,391
OSAKA	1,432	23,366	30	2,222
HYOGO	727	15,899	31	2,591
NARA	79	1,818	4	659
WAKAYAMA	240	4,203	12	1,154
TOTTORI	82	2,824	7	771
SHIMANE	98	4,067	6	1,162
OKAYAMA	274	7,953	31	2,847
HIROSHIMA	466	11,633	25	3,159
YAMAGUCHI	322	6,585	9	1,164
TOKUSHIMA	119	2,886	6	1,214
KAGAWA	109	3,617	12	1,851
EHIME	201	5,638	38	3,399
KOCHI	68	2,689	7	1,104
FUKUOKA	829	18,331	36	3,739
SAGA	192	5,239	24	1,594
NAGASAKI	169	7,307	5	1,838
FUKUOKA	265	6,058	31	2,846
OITA	127	4,881	8	1,267
MIYAZAKI	211	5,789	28	1,918
KAGOSHIMA	86	5,441	19	1,443
TOTAL	15,146	*407,522	1,138	*118,800
RATE				
Current	976.6	640.9	73.4	186.8
Previous	1,066.4		78.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	2,948	4	156
AOMORI	-	-	-	23
IVATE	-	-	-	28
MIYAGI	-	6	2	87
AKITA	-	1,149	-	13
YAMAGATA	-	32	3	27
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	56
IBARAKI	-	1,160	-	57
TOCHIGI	-	27	4	35
GUMMA	-	402	3	95
SAITAMA	6	289	5	100
CHIBA	-	213	-	35
TOKYO	-	363	6	337
KANAGAWA	-	288	3	90
NIIGATA	-	780	1	43
TOYAMA	-	195	3	37
ISHIKAWA	-	97	-	21
FUKUI	-	569	-	22
YAMANASHI	-	263	-	31
NAGANO	-	173	-	43
GIFU	-	2,376	-	18
SHIZUOKA	1	464	2	96
AICHI	1	1,307	1	51
MIE	-	642	4	89
SHIGA	-	229	-	1
KYOTO	-	1,122	-	16
OSAKA	-	395	6	132
HYOGO	-	1,383	-	59
NARA	-	433	-	16
WAKAYAMA	-	259	-	23
TOTTORI	-	112	-	12
SHIMANE	-	620	-	9
OKAYAMA	-	429	-	52
HIROSHIMA	-	157	-	25
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	1	86
TOKUSHIMA	-	105	4	21
KAGAWA	-	95	-	*9
EHIME	2	158	2	77
KOCHI	-	7	2	19
FUKUOKA	-	697	4	194
SAGA	1	122	-	24
NAGASAKI	-	162	1	14
FUJIKOTO	1	7	2	51
OITA	-	416	1	98
MIYAZAKI	-	72	2	109
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	28
TOTAL	13	20,822	68	*2,665
RATE				
Current	0.8	32.7	4.4	4.2
Previous	0.3		5.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TITANUS		PUPAL INFLECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	35	-	45
AOMORI	2	28	-	22
IWATE	-	14	-	18
MIZUGI	1	30	-	11
AKITA	-	18	1	28
YAMAGATA	4	17	-	11
FUKUSHIMA	1	32	-	10
IBARAKI	1	91	-	15
TOCHIGI	1	31	-	12
GUJF	-	63	-	20
SAITAMA	3	62	2	54
CHIBA	6	88	-	5
TOKYO	-	67	-	10
KANAGAWA	-	36	-	8
NIIGATA	1	15	2	17
TOYAMA	-	14	3	43
ISHIKAWA	1	14	1	7
FUKUI	-	5	-	12
YAMANASHI	1	25	1	13
NAGANO	1	43	-	18
GIFU	-	22	-	11
SHIZUOKA	-	49	1	16
AICHI	-	68	1	19
MIE	1	20	-	6
SHIGA	1	11	-	13
KYOTO	-	17	-	10
OSAKA	4	52	-	13
HYOGO	1	30	3	17
NARA	-	18	-	2
WAKAYAMA	-	11	-	3
TOTTORI	-	14	-	11
SHIMANE	-	17	-	8
OKAYAMA	-	26	-	9
HIROSHIMA	2	29	-	18
YAMAGUCHI	-	32	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	19	-	9
KAGAWA	1	28	-	5
EHIME	-	46	1	9
KOCHI	-	37	-	3
FUKUOKA	5	66	3	32
SAGA	-	21	-	6
NAGASAKI	-	18	-	6
FUJINO	-	36	1	20
OITA	1	25	-	3
MIZUZAKI	1	45	1	17
MAGOSHIMA	1	47	-	10
TOTAL	41	1,532	21	658
RATE				
Current	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.0
Previous	3.0		0.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	6	-	-
GUMMA	-	11	-	1
SAITAMA	2	9	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOKYO	-	7	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	7	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
FUJISHI	-	-	-	-
FUJIKOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	51	-	2
LAST	-	-	-	-
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.0
Previous	0.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	10	153	7,874
AOMORI	-	11	80	3,485
IWATE	1	21	51	5,455
MIYAGI	-	12	61	*4,208
AKITA	-	15	68	5,939
YAMAGATA	-	4	48	2,654
FUKUSHIMA	-	11	22	1,764
IBARAKI	-	4	28	2,919
TOCHIGI	-	12	18	2,297
GUMMA	-	37	49	5,710
SAITAMA	-	5	50	*4,509
CHIBA	-	-	65	2,810
TOKYO	-	29	106	5,094
KANAGAWA	-	6	58	4,720
NIIGATA	-	-	11	*1,358
TOYAMA	-	-	25	1,298
ISHIKAWA	1	3	2	870
FUKUI	-	3	2	1,047
YAMANASHI	-	7	13	1,165
NAGANO	-	3	15	1,837
Gifu	-	10	26	1,436
SHIZUOKA	2	15	141	2,422
AICHI	-	29	63	8,655
MIE	1	10	14	1,251
SHIGA	-	7	11	1,070
KYOTO	3	26	40	1,125
OSAKA	-	7	119	5,333
HYOGO	-	17	40	6,833
NARA	-	4	4	723
WAKAYAMA	-	5	31	1,845
TOTTORI	-	4	2	427
SHIMANE	-	3	13	408
OKAYAMA	-	11	32	2,105
HIROSHIMA	-	1	17	3,422
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	42	675
TOFUSHIMA	-	16	12	1,477
KAGAWA	-	3	12	1,532
EHIME	-	5	14	1,993
KOCHI	-	2	1	553
FUKUOKA	-	39	124	6,931
SAGA	-	2	177	1,143
NAGASAKI	-	9	1	2,329
KUMAMOTO	1	13	45	1,425
OITA	-	17	9	1,306
MIYAZAKI	-	22	19	1,287
KAGOSHIMA	-	5	1	1,542
TOTAL	10	490	1,943	*126,261
RATE				
Current	0.6	0.8	125.3	198.6
Previous	1.3		167.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	19	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	1	18
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	7	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	1	*90
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	24	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	1	-	-
HYOGO	-	1	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
TOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUCHI	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	80	2	*110
R.A.T.				
Current	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Previous	-	-	0.1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARA	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	1	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	1	2
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	6	570	-	6
NAGANO	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	3
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	2
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	2	75	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOXUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	7
KOCHI	-	-	-	2
FUKUOKA	2	68	-	2
SAGA	3	90	-	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	10
OITA	-	-	-	2
KIYASAKI	-	-	2	12
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	22
TOTAL	13	808	3	86
RATE				
Current	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.1
Previous	3.0		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 41 Weeks		
	14 Oct. 1950	8 Oct. 1949	9 Oct 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	277	237	302	8,385	10,893	11,346
Dysentery	943	670	266	45,295	21,884	13,554
Typhoid Fever	31	129	186	4,277	5,245	7,734
Paratyphoid Fever	21	32	59	1,492	1,882	2,461
Smallpox	-	-	-	4	120	23
Typhus Fever	-	-	2	933	97	423
Malaria	16	35	75	909	3,466	4,543
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	49	127	57	4,718	1,095	7,181
Scarlet Fever	57	46	38	4,070	3,492	2,131
Epidemic Meningitis	7	32	26	1,016	1,263	1,839
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	219	355	231	49,268	157,709	47,738
Whooping Cough	1,222	1,937	727	110,728	106,258	44,344
Tuberculosis	15,146	9,757	7,791	407,522	374,630	304,966
Pneumonia	1,138	1,028	784	118,800	111,312	96,585
Influenza	13	4	13	20,822	1,800	2,563
Poliomylitis	68	75	18	2,665	2,572	736
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	41	47	37	1,532	1,712	1,536
Puerperal Infection	21	11	26	658	712	781
Rabies	2	2	-	51	54	33
Antirax	-	-	-	2	10	4
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leprosy	10	7	7	490	628	595
Trachoma	1,943	2,574	2,060	126,261	148,284	127,437
Infectious Diarrhea	-	-	1	80	733	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	5	6
Tsutsuramushi diseases	2	NA	NA	110	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	13	NA	NA	808	NA	NA
Filariasis	3	NA	NA	86	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	10	14	20	704	1,070	1,053
Dysentery	251	199	82	9,458	6,153	3,612
Typhoid Fever	9	18	20	500	650	906
Paratyphoid Fever	2	6	8	65	93	125
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	1
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	54	6	28
Malaria	3	2	1	47	52	31
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	43	49	165	1,581	353	2,506
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	24	52	27
Epidemic Meningitis	4	9	12	284	375	459
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 41 Weeks		
	14 Oct.	8 Oct.	9 Oct.			
	1950	1949	1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases Rates						
Diphtheria	17.9	15.3	19.7	14.0	17.1	18.8
Dysentery	60.8	43.7	17.3	71.2	34.4	21.6
Typhoid fever	5.2	8.3	12.1	6.7	8.2	12.3
Paratyphoid fever	1.4	2.1	3.8	2.3	3.0	3.9
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus fever	-	-	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.7
Malaria	1.0	2.3	4.9	1.4	5.5	7.2
Japanese "B" encephalitis	3.2	8.2	3.7	7.4	1.7	11.4
Scarlet fever	3.7	3.0	2.5	6.4	5.5	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.9
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	14.1	22.9	15.1	77.5	248.0	75.9
Whooping cough	78.8	124.9	47.4	174.1	167.1	70.5
Tuberculosis	976.6	629.1	507.9	640.9	589.1	484.9
Pneumonia	73.4	66.3	51.1	186.8	175.0	153.6
Influenza	0.8	0.3	0.8	32.7	3.0	4.1
Poliomyelitis	4.4	4.8	1.2	4.2	4.0	1.2
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.4
Puerperal infection	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.2
Rabies	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Leprosy	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	125.3	166.0	134.3	198.6	233.2	202.6
Infectious diarrhea	-	-	0.1	0.1	1.2	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi	0.1	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.8	NA	NA	1.3	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.2	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.7
Dysentery	16.2	12.8	5.3	14.9	9.7	5.7
Typhoid fever	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.4
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Malaria	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	2.8	3.2	10.8	2.5	0.6	4.0
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 14 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	136	5,512	188	9,057
AOMORI	16	1,121	33	1,404
IHATE	24	898	13	692
MIYAGI	19	1,418	31	1,523
AKITA	23	1,031	24	635
YAMAGATA	23	1,378	17	934
FUKUSHIMA	35	1,391	35	1,748
IBARAKI	18	1,179	10	1,013
TOCHIGI	59	1,504	62	1,631
GUJIA	11	1,536	42	1,615
SAITAMA	50	1,769	55	1,978
CHIBA	52	1,788	59	1,890
TOKYO	138	5,413	334	12,029
KANAGAWA	192	6,813	537	16,539
NIIGATA	33	1,804	30	1,113
TOTALA	58	1,412	37	1,784
ISHIKAWA	15	928	2	1,252
FUKUI	4	814	11	1,190
YAMANASHI	7	526	16	530
NAGANO	24	1,514	24	1,579
GIJU	34	1,131	67	2,269
SHIZUOKA	50	2,133	56	2,683
AICHI	81	3,851	108	5,053
MIIE	32	1,582	42	1,440
SHIGA	14	764	24	1,045
KYOTO	52	2,878	71	4,210
OSAKA	157	7,080	95	4,791
HYOGO	66	4,436	113	5,049
NARA	14	779	9	1,214
WAKAYAMA	51	1,453	47	2,040
TOTTORI	31	831	30	1,006
SHIMANE	8	450	9	419
OKAYAMA	72	2,058	48	2,118
HIMOSHIMA	64	3,020	135	6,300
YAMAGUCHI	62	3,159	170	5,355
TOKUSHIMA	10	579	11	485
KAGAWA	44	902	58	890
EHIME	29	1,268	39	1,079
KOCHI	17	916	39	1,126
FUKUOYA	287	9,995	582	18,757
SAGA	33	1,705	38	1,943
NAGASAKI	96	*4,185	116	*3,582
KUMAMOTO	48	1,631	46	1,989
OITA	20	1,319	41	1,621
MIYAZAKI	20	957	33	1,361
KAGOSHIMA	22	1,143	7	1,850
TOTAL	2,351	*99,954	3,594	*139,811
RATE				
Current	151.6	157.2	231.7	219.9
Previous	157.5		261.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	7	550	-	8
AOMORI	1	64	-	-
IWATE	2	31	-	2
MIYAGI	1	70	-	-
AKITA	1	30	-	1
YAMAGATA	1	34	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	1	79	-	2
IBARA	1	127	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	77	-	-
GUMMA	2	113	-	4
SAITAMA	1	133	-	8
CHIBA	9	168	-	2
TOCHIO	40	1,103	3	37
YAMAGATA	52	1,599	-	31
NIIGATA	-	73	-	4
TOYAMA	4	150	-	3
ISHIKAWA	-	128	-	17
FUKUI	3	73	-	5
YAMANASHI	-	45	-	1
NAAGANO	-	52	-	2
GIFU	18	372	-	4
SHIZUOKA	1	170	-	7
AICHI	6	376	-	13
RIE	7	174	-	6
SHIGA	3	207	-	4
KYOTO	17	870	2	55
OSAKA	19	993	1	41
HYOGO	10	605	-	31
NARA	6	270	-	3
WAKAYAMA	8	245	-	8
TOTTONI	2	73	-	2
SHIMANE	-	29	-	-
OKAYAMA	5	339	-	4
HIROSHIMA	13	623	-	20
YAMAGUCHI	7	245	2	16
TOKUSHIMA	-	32	-	3
INGAWA	7	86	-	3
EHIME	2	71	-	3
KOCHI	1	102	-	4
FUKUOKA	28	1,259	-	20
SAGA	1	79	-	1
NAAGASAKI	10	*272	-	6
FUKUOKA	2	71	-	-
OITA	4	126	-	5
MIYAZAKI	-	*33	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	73	-	7
<hr/>				
TOTAL	305	12,484	8	393
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	19.7	19.6	0.5	0.6
Previous	21.5		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 41 WEEKS		
	1950 14 Oct.	1949 8 Oct.	1948 9 Oct.	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	2,351	3,287	4,201	99,954	153,397	174,347
GONORRHEA	3,594	3,173	3,532	139,811	144,986	181,314
CHANCROID	305	367	618	12,484	18,135	30,166
LYMPHOCHANULOMA VENEREUM	8	4	10	393	525	585
<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	151.6	211.9	273.9	157.2	241.2	277.2
GONORRHEA	231.7	204.6	230.3	219.9	228.0	288.3
CHANCROID	19.7	23.7	40.3	19.6	28.5	48.0
LYMPHOCHANULOMA VENEREUM	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. *Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
THE WEEK ENDED 21 OCTOBER 1950

During the forty-second week, ended 21 October 1950, there were 21,031 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 21,292 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Kagawa Prefecture did not report this week and, therefore, will not be included in this week's digest. Some corrections were received for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for seven diseases (typhoid fever, malaria, scarlet fever, whooping cough, tetanus, rabies, and leprosy) were lower this week than in both last week and the forty-second week of last year, while totals for five others (diphtheria, measles, pneumonia, puerperal infection, and trachoma) were higher currently. No cases of smallpox, typhus fever, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, infectious diarrhea, or dengue fever were reported either this week, last week, or in the forty-second week of 1949. Tsutsugamushi cases were lower and schistosomiasis and filariasis cases higher this week than in the preceding week. Present totals for the remaining seven diseases fell between those reported last week and in the forty-second week of last year.

Diphtheria cases this week (294) were 6 percent higher than in the preceding week (277). Deaths also increased, from 10 to 13. The present case figure was 35 percent greater than that (219) recorded for the forty-second week of last year but 13 percent less than in the same period of 1948 (339). Cases increased over last week in 20 prefectures, decreased in 18, and stayed the same in 5. The two remaining prefectures, Kochi and Yamaguchi, have reported no cases for three and two weeks respectively. One other prefecture, Shiga, also reported no cases this week, while Niigata Prefecture with 13 cases had the highest number. The current and cumulative case rates were 19.0 and 14.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 1.1.

The number of dysentery cases decreased 15 percent, from 943 last week to 806 currently, and deaths decreased from 251 to 178. Cases this week were 78 percent higher than in the same period of last year (452) and over three and a half times the corresponding 1948 total (217). There were decreases from last week in 26 prefectures, increases in 15, and no change in 3, while no cases were reported either period in the remaining one (Nara). Two other prefectures also reported no cases currently. At the other extreme, Tokyo-to had 156 cases or nearly a fifth of the national total. Cases in the other 41 prefectures ranged from 1 to 77. Of the total dysentery reported this week, 799 cases and all 178 deaths were listed as bacillary and the remaining 7 cases as amebic. The current and cumulative case rates were 52.0 and 70.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 11.5 and 14.8.

There were 69 cases of typhoid fever reported this week compared with 81 last week, a decrease of 15 percent. The number of deaths also decreased, from 9 to 5. Present cases were 50 percent fewer than those (137) in the same week of last year and 63 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (185). Cases decreased from last week in 14 prefectures and increased in nearly the same number (13). Five prefectures stayed the same as last week and the remaining 13 have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Almost half (21) of the prefectures reported no cases this week while Tokyo-to, at the other extreme, had 11 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.4 and 6.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.8.

Paratyphoid fever cases numbered 32 this week compared with 21 last week. There were no deaths reported currently whereas last week there were two. During the forty-second weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 47 and 55 cases respectively. More than half (24) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Changes from last week included ten prefectures with increases and seven with decreases, while four others stayed the same. Tokyo-to had ten cases this week and 13 other prefectures from one to three each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 2.3 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

No small pox cases have been reported since mid-July and no deaths thus far this year. There were also no cases during the forty-second weeks of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 21 October 1950 was less than 0.1.

There have been no typhus fever cases reported for six weeks and no deaths since July. During the forty-second weeks of last year and 1948 there were also no cases. The cumulative case and death rates as of 21 October 1950 were 1.4 and 0.1 respectively.

Malaria cases numbered 14 and deaths 2 this week, slightly less than last week (16 and 3 respectively). The present case figure was about a third of that (44) recorded for the same week of last year and approximately a fifth of the total (73) for the comparable 1948 period. More than half (26) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Ten prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week and the other nine more cases. Current cases occurred in ten prefectures having one or two each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.4 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

The number of Japanese 'B' encephalitis cases increased 41 percent, from 49 last week to 69 currently. The number of deaths, however, decreased from 43 to 37. Cases this week were about a fourth below those (93) recorded for the same period of last year but nearly eight times the total (9) for the corresponding 1948 week. There was the same number of prefectures showing increases over last week as decreases (12). One prefecture stayed the same and 20 have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Nearly two-fifths of all cases this week occurred in Shizuoka Prefecture (27), while Yamaguchi (11) and Ibaraki (9) together accounted for over a fourth. Fourteen additional prefectures reported from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.4 and 7.3 respectively, the corresponding death rates 2.4 and 2.5.

Scarlet fever cases decreased from 57 last week to 54 currently, and no deaths have been reported for three weeks. Last year at this time there were 66 cases, and in the same period of 1948 there were 50. Eighteen prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Changes from last week included 12 prefectures with decreases and nearly that many (11) with increases, while the remaining four prefectures stayed the same. Twenty prefectures with from one to nine cases each accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 6.9 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 13 cases of epidemic meningitis and 2 deaths this week compared with 7 cases and 4 deaths last week. During the forty-second weeks of last year and 1948 cases numbered 30 and 24 respectively. No cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in two-thirds (30) of the prefectures. Increases over last week occurred in nine prefectures, decreases in five, and no change in the remaining one. Ten prefectures having from one to three cases each accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 1.6 respectively, the corresponding death rates 0.1 and 0.4.

The number of measles cases (385) rose about 75 percent over the preceding week (219). It was slightly higher than the figure (370) recorded for the forty-second week of last year and about a third greater than the corresponding 1948 total (290). Cases increased over last week in 20 prefectures, decreased in 13, and did not change in 4, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining 8. The largest change this week was an increase from 22 to 71 cases in Fukui Prefecture. Five prefectures that together accounted for 62 percent of all cases this week were Fukui (71), Iwate (48), Okayama (43), Hokkaido (41), and Tokyo-to (36). Cases ranged from 1 to 17 in 25 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 24.8 and 76.2 respectively.

Whooping cough cases were 9 percent fewer this week (1,116) than last week (1,222). They were a third below those (1,654) recorded for the same week of last year and a third higher than the total (832) for the corresponding 1948 period. About half (24) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, nineteen had more cases, and the remaining two did not change. Saitama Prefecture reported the largest change, a decrease from 98 to 40 cases. Three prefectures with over a fifth of the total cases this week were Hokkaido (95), Toyama (81), and Nagano (75). The remaining 42 prefectures reported cases ranging from 2 to 60. The current and cumulative case rates were 72.0 and 171.7 respectively.

There was a 9 percent decrease in tuberculosis cases, from 15,146 last week to 13,799 currently. The present number was 47 percent greater than that (9,384) for the same week of 1949 and 82 percent higher than the figure (7,571) for the like period of 1948. Cases decreased from last week in 26 prefectures and increased in 19. The largest decreases this week occurred in Osaka Prefecture (from 1,432 to 1,006 cases), Fukuyama (829 to 546), and Tokyo-to (1,733 to 1,451). The prefectures with the largest increases were Nagasaki (from 169 to 492) and Kagoshima (86 to 342). Over a fourth of all cases reported this week occurred in Tokyo-to (1,451), Hokkaido (1,135), and Osaka Prefecture (1,006). Cases in the other 42 prefectures ranged from 30 to 724. Ninety percent of the total tuberculosis cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (12,456). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 389.7 and 648.8 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases this week (1,438) was 26 percent higher than in the preceding week (1,138). It was 20 percent greater than the figure (1,203) recorded for the forty-second week of last year and 90 percent above that (757) for the same period of 1948. About three-fourths (34) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, ten fewer, and the remaining one no change. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 3 each in Nara and Yamaguchi to 111 in Toyama. The current and cumulative case rates were 92.7 and 184.6 respectively.

Influenza cases decreased from 13 last week to 7 currently. This week's figure was approximately the same as in the forty-second weeks of last year (6) and 1948 (3). Five prefectures with one or two cases each accounted for the present total. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 32.0 respectively.

There were 78 cases of poliomyelitis this week compared with 68 cases last week. Present cases were approximately the same as in the forty-second week of last year (79) and almost three times the corresponding 1948 total (27). A third (15) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, 12 decreases, and 5 no change, while 13 additional prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. This week's cases occurred in 26 prefectures, from 1 to 14 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.0 and 4.2 respectively.

Tetanus cases numbered 37 this week compared with 41 cases last week. The current figure was more than a third below the number (60) recorded for the same week of 1949 but slightly higher than that (35) for the like period of 1948. There were increases over last week in a third (15) of the prefectures, decreases in 13, and no change in 5, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining 12. Cases this week were distributed among approximately half (24) of the prefectures, from one to four in each. Current and cumulative case rates were both 2.4.

Approximately the same number of puerperal infection cases were reported this week (23) as last week (21). During the forty-second weeks of last year and 1948 there were 21 and 16 cases respectively. No cases have been reported for at least two weeks in about half (22) of the prefectures. Changes from last week were almost equally divided between prefectures with increases (11) and those with decreases (10), and cases stayed the same in the remaining two. A third (15) of the prefectures accounted for this week's total cases and reported from one to six each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 1.0 respectively.

One case of rabies was reported this week. Last week there were two cases, during the forty-second week of last year there were also two cases, and in the same period of 1948 none. Kanagawa Prefecture reported this week's one case. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

No anthrax has been reported since mid-July, and there were also no cases recorded for the forty-second weeks of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 21 October 1950 was less than 0.1.

There were 8 cases of leprosy reported this week compared with 10 last week and 13 and 5 respectively during the forty-second weeks of 1949 and 1948. Over three-fourths (35) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Cases decreased from last week in five prefectures, increased in three, and remained the same in the other two. Six prefectures currently reported one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 0.8 respectively.

Trachoma cases increased 42 percent, from 1,943 last week to 2,759 currently. They were 4 percent higher than in the same week of last year (2,662) and 33 percent above the figure (2,071) recorded for the like period of 1948. More than half (25) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, 17 decreases, and the remaining 3 no change. There were 721 cases reported this week by Hokkaido, over one-fourth of the total, and prefectural figures ranged from zero to 160 in the remaining 44 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 177.9 and 198.1 respectively.

No infectious diarrhea cases have been reported for three weeks, and there were also no cases during the forty-second weeks of last year and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 21 October 1950 was 0.1.

There were no cases of tsutsugamushi reported during the present week. Two cases were reported last week. The cumulative case rate as of 21 October 1950 was 0.2.

The number of schistosomiasis cases rose from 13 last week to 25 currently. Yamanashi Prefecture accounted for 22 of the total cases and Fukuoka and Saga Prefectures (2 and 1 cases respectively) the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 1.3 respectively.

Filariasis cases increased from 3 last week to 4 this week. They occurred in Kagoshima (2), Yamanashi (1), and Saga (1). The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 5,829 cases this week compared with 6,258 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 1,857 and 101,811 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,687 and 143,498; chancroid, 281 and 12,765; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 4 and 397. Totals were lower this week than last week for all diseases except gonorrhea. Last week there were 2,351 cases of syphilis, 3,594 cases of gonorrhea, 305 cases of chancroid, and 8 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. All except gonorrhea were also lower than during the same week of last year. At that time syphilis cases numbered 3,533, gonorrhea 3,382, chancroid 329, and lymphogranuloma venereum 13. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 21 October were: syphilis, 119.7 and 156.3 respectively; gonorrhea, 237.7 and 220.3; chancroid, 18.1 and 19.6; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.3 and 0.6.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 21 OCTOBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	15	-	539	42	17	6	1,095	103
AOMORI	3	-	221	30	1	1	263	50
IWATE	3	-	*220	23	8	3	621	126
MIYAGI	7	-	213	6	8	3	811	133
AKITA	5	-	286	14	9	3	366	108
YAMAGATA	5	-	113	7	8	1	582	86
FUKUSHIMA	12	3	226	22	14	4	1,420	336
IBARAKI	3	-	115	3	18	8	1,447	582
TOCHIGI	2	-	168	15	15	6	1,621	483
GUMMA	4	-	98	7	33	16	2,964	575
SAITAMA	6	-	253	13	77	19	3,875	1,064
CHIBA	1	1	110	14	26	8	1,695	519
TOKYO	14	-	554	46	156	18	6,922	924
KANAGAWA	2	-	207	16	43	6	2,448	260
NIIGATA	18	1	393	17	58	13	2,929	411
TOYAMA	9	-	125	9	17	1	461	97
ISHIKAWA	6	-	169	15	17	1	643	63
FUKUI	7	-	79	4	2	-	89	27
YAMANASHI	-	-	29	3	1	-	233	43
NAGANO	6	1	139	8	5	1	506	86
GIFU	6	-	80	10	8	3	988	267
SHIZUOKA	1	-	139	9	24	5	2,068	369
AICHI	14	-	264	11	31	6	2,415	579
MIE	5	-	125	10	11	2	540	135
SHIGA	-	-	57	2	-	-	64	16
KYOTO	3	-	153	13	12	5	648	101
OSAKA	4	-	364	40	51	8	1,296	168
HYOGO	11	1	319	26	31	8	1,048	194
NARA	2	-	66	5	-	-	57	8
WAKAYAMA	1	-	51	3	1	-	111	30
TOTTORI	1	-	39	5	-	-	93	37
SHIMANE	10	-	188	7	7	3	199	79
OKAYAMA	4	-	99	7	2	3	285	99
HIROSHIMA	8	-	295	18	6	2	603	181
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	228	13	13	4	250	92
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	99	14	2	-	157	78
KAGAWA	NR	NR	51	2	NR	NR	358	122
EHIME	8	-	136	13	14	2	503	136
KOCHI	-	-	57	10	2	-	230	76
FUKUOKA	16	1	668	50	26	3	1,236	229
SAGA	7	-	172	11	2	-	185	33
NAGASAKI	12	-	316	12	9	-	218	23
KUMAMOTO	7	1	168	15	10	2	700	204
OITA	9	-	194	26	3	3	243	99
MIYAZAKI	14	-	325	33	5	-	312	72
KAGOSHIMA	17	3	267	38	3	1	303	133
TOTAL	294	13	*9,177	717	806	178	46,101	9,636
RATE								
Current	19.0	0.8	14.1	1.1	52.0	11.5	70.8	14.8
Previous	17.9	0.6			60.8	16.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 October 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	6	-	163	15	3	-	95	6
AOMORI	1	-	85	7	3	-	39	2
I ATE	-	-	58	5	1	-	23	1
MIYAGI	-	-	147	20	-	-	69	2
AKITA	1	1	34	10	-	-	15	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	44	6	-	-	21	1
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	88	5	3	-	32	1
IBARAKI	2	1	73	8	2	-	37	2
TOCHIGI	3	1	57	7	-	-	16	2
GUMMA	-	-	70	7	-	-	59	5
SAITAMA	2	-	186	24	1	-	47	4
CHIBA	3	1	113	14	-	-	17	-
TOKYO	11	-	572	64	10	-	316	5
KANAGAWA	-	-	195	15	2	-	50	1
NIIGATA	3	-	179	19	1	-	58	1
TOYAMA	1	-	66	7	-	-	45	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	35	9	-	-	8	1
FUKUI	1	-	58	2	-	-	9	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	15	1	-	-	15	-
NAGANO	-	-	49	7	-	-	8	1
GIFU	3	-	131	15	2	-	29	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	144	11	-	-	43	3
AICHI	2	-	194	25	1	-	44	1
MIE	7	-	145	19	-	-	15	1
SHIGA	-	-	37	5	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	2	-	130	13	-	-	13	-
OSAKA	5	-	227	35	-	-	98	2
HYOGO	7	1	208	20	1	-	28	3
KARI	-	-	76	8	-	-	7	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	56	13	-	-	28	2
TOTTO	-	-	13	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	54	5	-	-	11	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	73	13	-	-	5	1
HIROSHIMA	2	-	153	13	1	-	56	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	31	5	-	-	14	-
TOHUSHIMA	-	-	73	15	-	-	32	3
KAGAWA	NR	NR	17	1	NR	NR	18	2
EHIME	2	-	36	4	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	66	13	-	-	10	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	83	5	1	-	39	1
SAGA	-	-	14	-	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	36	2	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	29	6	-	-	16	-
OITA	-	-	11	3	-	-	3	1
FUKUOKA	-	-	19	2	-	-	9	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	-
TOTAL	69	5	4,346	505	32	-	1,524	65
NOTE								
Current	4.4	0.3	6.7	0.8	2.1	-	2.3	0.1
Previous	5.2	0.6			1.4	0.1		

3. footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	20
CHUGAOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAMI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KUMMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	4	-	-	-	933	54
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	1.4	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP. MALARIA "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
NOGORI	-	-	9	-	-	1	28	17
IWATE	-	-	4	1	1	-	28	15
MIYAGI	-	-	4	1	3	3	68	29
AKITA	-	1	8	2	-	1	96	52
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	-	1	-	186	67
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	1	2	-	12	-
IBARAKI	-	-	19	2	9	1	138	51
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	-	-	-	37	10
GUML	-	-	14	3	-	-	42	22
SAITAMA	-	-	12	-	-	1	79	31
CHIBA	-	-	13	-	-	-	*41	5
TOKYO	1	-	55	6	1	-	1,169	287
KANAGAWA	-	-	11	1	-	-	*273	60
NIIGATA	-	-	8	-	2	4	184	61
TOYAMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	93	17
ISHIKAWA	-	-	15	4	-	-	75	29
FUKUI	2	-	16	1	-	-	38	15
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	-	11	-	39	-
NAAGANO	-	-	8	1	2	-	247	72
GIFU	-	-	15	3	-	-	43	11
SHIZUOKA	-	-	7	-	27	6	94	35
AICHI	-	-	53	1	1	1	96	21
MI	2	-	32	-	-	-	20	9
SHIGA	-	-	281	-	-	-	9	2
KYOTO	-	-	21	1	-	2	49	21
OSAKA	-	-	8	-	-	-	205	101
HYOGO	-	-	21	4	-	2	262	135
NARA	-	-	6	1	-	-	26	8
WAKAYAMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	53	29
TOTTORI	-	-	4	-	-	-	32	11
SHIMANE	1	-	4	-	2	-	89	37
OKAYAMA	1	-	16	1	-	2	196	71
HIROSHIMA	2	-	17	-	1	8	148	63
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	16	-	-	-	109	58
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	16	7
KAGAWA	NR	NR	3	-	NR	NR	24	15
EHIME	-	-	10	1	2	1	54	22
KOCHI	-	-	6	1	1	-	40	20
FUJIOKA	-	-	41	3	-	1	111	23
SAGA	-	-	12	-	-	-	35	16
NAAGASAKI	1	-	25	-	-	-	5	-
FUKUOKA	1	1	14	3	-	-	34	13
OITA	-	-	10	1	1	1	27	15
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	2	1	45	7
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	19	5	-	1	83	28
<hr/>								
TOTAL	14	2	923	49	69	37	*4,778	1,618
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	4.4	2.4	7.3	2.5
Previous	1.0	0.2			3.2	2.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
AKITA	2	-	182	-	-	-	62	19
AOMORI	1	-	57	-	1	-	32	8
CHIBA	-	-	*38	1	-	-	14	6
CHUGA	-	-	44	-	2	-	51	11
CHUGA	1	-	46	-	-	-	22	5
CHUGA	1	-	26	-	3	-	51	12
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	43	-	1	-	42	15
IBARAKI	-	-	114	-	-	-	31	8
TOCHIGI	-	-	16	-	-	-	12	2
GUMMA	-	-	93	-	-	-	15	5
SAITAMA	3	-	195	1	-	-	28	8
CHIBA	-	-	52	-	1	-	30	12
TOYO	9	-	796	5	1	-	157	33
YAMAGATA	4	-	211	2	-	-	45	12
MIYAGATA	2	-	36	-	-	-	20	3
TOYAMA	-	-	35	-	-	-	13	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	11	1	-	-	7	2
FUKUI	1	-	50	-	-	-	3	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	72	1	-	-	8	3
YAMANASHI	5	-	256	2	-	-	14	1
GIFU	1	-	103	-	-	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	89	2	-	-	25	6
AICHI	1	-	254	3	-	1	19	8
MI	5	-	74	-	-	-	8	2
SHIGA	3	-	127	-	1	-	15	4
KYOTO	-	-	205	-	-	-	36	15
OSAKA	8	-	427	1	1	1	74	22
HYOGO	2	-	101	1	-	-	12	2
NARA	1	-	28	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	16	-	-	-	7	4
TOTTORI	-	-	8	-	-	-	10	3
SHIMANE	-	-	45	-	-	-	5	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	55	-	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	62	1	-	-	18	12
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	19	-	-	-	18	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	1	-	9	1	NR	NR	5	-
EHIME	-	-	7	-	-	-	12	3
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	3	1
FUJIOKA	1	-	55	1	-	-	37	10
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	-	-	-	11	1
FUKUOKA	-	-	6	-	-	-	10	5
OKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	8	-	1	-	9	4
KUMAMOTO	-	-	9	-	1	-	9	4
TOTAL	54	-	*4,125	24	13	2	1,029	286
RATE								
Current	3.5	-	6.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.4
Previous	3.7	-			0.5	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 October 1950
Continued

Prefecture	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
AKITA	41	1,950	95	3,069
AOOMORI	1	560	19	1,285
CHIBA	48	1,277	16	1,546
FIYUQI	3	643	8	1,340
FIYU	6	651	17	1,298
YAMAGATA	14	370	10	623
YAMAGUCHI	4	1,148	11	2,328
IBARA	1	356	17	3,443
TOCHIGI	-	1,345	7	1,223
CHIBA	-	1,902	23	1,896
SAITAMA	1	4,115	40	5,697
CHIBA	-	486	13	1,715
TOKYO	36	2,413	57	8,067
YAMAGUCHI	6	1,269	30	4,345
NIIGATA	6	758	57	2,989
TOYAMA	1	197	81	4,747
TSUBURU	-	64	12	1,342
YAMAGUCHI	71	1,394	21	1,457
YAMAGUCHI	1	291	2	1,127
YAMAGUCHI	10	2,213	75	3,308
GIYU	3	2,613	35	1,284
SHIZUOKA	17	1,999	22	4,428
YAMAGUCHI	6	3,789	28	2,972
YAMAGUCHI	-	376	14	2,576
YAMAGUCHI	-	247	46	2,106
YAMAGUCHI	3	91	15	2,495
OSAKA	-	288	30	3,720
YAMAGUCHI	16	982	19	4,035
YAMAGUCHI	-	77	3	415
YAMAGUCHI	-	122	8	1,837
TOTTORI	-	48	2	818
SHIMANE	3	24	7	1,330
YAMAGUCHI	42	1,630	12	1,644
YAMAGUCHI	1	1,957	34	3,381
YAMAGUCHI	-	112	7	1,000
YAMAGUCHI	-	1,701	2	1,337
YAMAGUCHI	NR	2,427	NR	1,554
YAMAGUCHI	10	2,269	32	2,747
YAMAGUCHI	1	1,373	5	1,143
YAMAGUCHI	8	1,363	60	5,473
YAMAGUCHI	15	412	20	1,729
YAMAGUCHI	8	641	40	2,345
YAMAGUCHI	-	340	22	3,260
YAMAGUCHI	1	70	6	1,397
YAMAGUCHI	-	397	14	2,429
YAMAGUCHI	-	863	22	1,544
TOTAL	385	49,653	1,116	111,844
Ratio				
Current	24.8	76.2	72.0	171.7
Previous	14.1		70.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1,135	31,182	88	6,373
AOMORI	201	6,703	34	2,117
IWATE	231	8,065	56	3,140
MIYAGI	149	8,365	27	2,604
AKITA	163	6,042	23	2,067
YAMAGATA	173	6,167	35	1,853
FUKUSHIMA	89	6,723	21	3,188
IBARAKI	166	5,049	26	3,012
TOCHIGI	105	3,561	16	2,592
GUMMA	110	6,245	43	4,339
SAITAMA	235	11,663	92	8,054
CHIBA	229	8,026	24	1,762
TOYO	1,451	48,252	43	4,524
YAMAGATA	488	14,819	39	3,309
NIIGATA	271	8,172	67	3,674
TOYAMA	388	8,609	111	4,503
ISHIKAWA	161	5,686	23	1,408
FUKUI	155	4,592	20	1,574
YAMAGUCHI	40	2,135	7	1,155
NAGANO	189	9,124	57	5,069
GIFU	544	8,030	34	2,486
SHIZUOKA	265	8,982	24	2,903
AICHI	674	19,709	50	5,047
MIE	225	7,092	15	2,038
SEIGA	151	4,065	25	1,676
KYOTO	447	12,675	23	1,414
OSAKA	1,006	24,372	34	2,256
HYOGO	724	16,623	30	2,621
NARA	96	1,914	3	662
WAKAYAMA	176	4,379	17	1,171
TOTTORI	30	2,854	6	777
SHIMANE	99	4,166	9	1,171
OKAYAMA	251	8,204	29	2,876
HIROSHIMA	259	11,892	32	3,191
YAMAGUCHI	139	6,724	3	1,167
TOKUSHIMA	56	2,942	7	1,221
FAGATA	NR	3,617	NR	1,851
DEIIE	251	5,889	44	3,443
KOCHI	112	2,801	12	1,116
FUJUKU	546	18,877	26	3,765
SAGA	170	5,409	39	1,633
NAGASAKI	492	*7,810	25	1,863
KUMAMOTO	243	6,301	40	2,806
OITA	213	5,094	10	1,277
KAGOSAKI	159	5,948	26	1,944
KAGOSHIMA	342	5,783	23	1,466
<hr/>				
TOTAL	13,799	*421,332	1,438	120,238
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	89.7	646.8	92.7	184.6
Previous	976.6		73.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 21 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	2,948	14	170
AOMORI	-	-	-	23
IWATE	-	-	3	31
MIYAGI	-	6	2	89
AKITA	-	1,149	3	16
YAMAGATA	-	32	-	27
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	6	62
IBARAKI	-	1,160	1	58
TOCHIGI	-	27	1	36
GUNMA	-	402	4	99
SAITAMA	-	289	-	100
CHIBA	2	215	-	35
TOKYO	-	363	2	339
KANAGAWA	-	288	5	95
NIIGATA	1	781	1	44
TOHOKU	1	196	2	39
ISHIKAWA	-	97	-	21
FUKUI	2	571	-	22
YAMANASHI	-	263	-	31
NAAGANO	-	173	-	43
Gifu	-	2,376	-	18
SHIZUOKA	-	464	2	98
AICHI	-	1,307	-	51
MI	-	642	2	91
SHIGA	-	229	-	1
KYOTO	-	1,122	-	16
OSAKA	-	395	10	142
HYOGO	-	1,383	3	62
KUMAMOTO	-	433	-	16
NAKAYAMA	-	259	1	24
TOTTORI	-	112	-	12
SHIMANE	-	620	-	9
OKAYAMA	-	429	1	53
HIROSHIMA	-	157	1	26
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	1	87
TOKUSHIMA	-	105	1	22
KAGAWA	NA	95	NA	9
EHIME	1	159	4	81
KOCHI	-	7	-	19
FUJUCHI	-	697	-	194
SAGA	-	122	-	24
NAAGASAKI	-	162	-	14
FUKUOKA	-	7	2	53
OITA	-	416	4	102
MIYAZAKI	-	72	1	110
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	29
TOTAL	7	20,829	78	2,743
RATE				
Current	0.5	32.0	5.0	4.2
Previous	0.8		4.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PULVERULE INFLUCTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	36	6	51
AOMORI	-	28	1	23
IWATE	-	14	-	18
MIYAGI	-	30	1	12
AKITA	-	18	-	28
YAMAGATA	-	17	-	11
FUKUSHIMA	1	33	-	10
IBARAKI	1	92	-	15
TOCHIGI	1	32	-	12
GUMMA	1	64	1	21
SAITAMA	2	64	-	54
CHIBA	2	90	-	5
TOKYO	1	68	1	11
KANAGAWA	-	36	-	8
NIIGATA	3	18	1	18
TOYAMA	2	16	2	45
ISHIKAWA	-	14	-	7
FUKUI	-	5	1	13
YAMANASHI	-	25	1	14
NAKANNO	-	43	1	19
GIFU	1	23	-	11
SHIZUOKA	-	49	-	16
AICHI	-	68	2	21
MIE	3	23	1	7
SHIGA	-	11	-	13
KYOTO	-	17	-	10
OSAKA	1	53	-	13
HYOGO	1	31	-	17
NARA	-	18	-	2
WAKAYAMA	1	12	-	3
TOTTORI	1	15	-	11
SHIMANE	-	17	-	8
OKAYAMA	-	26	-	9
HIROSHIMA	-	29	1	19
YAMAGUCHI	1	33	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	1	20	-	9
KAGAWA	NR	28	NR	5
EHIME	-	46	-	9
KOCHI	-	37	-	3
FUKUOKA	2	68	-	32
SAGA	1	22	-	6
NAGASAKI	1	19	-	6
KUMAMOTO	4	40	1	21
OITA	-	25	-	3
FUKUYAMA	1	46	-	17
FUKUSHIMA	3	50	2	12
TOTAL	37	1,569	23	681
RATE				
Current	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.0
Previous	2.6		1.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

Prefecture	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIZUGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	6	-	-
GUMMA	-	11	-	1
SAITAMA	-	9	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOYO	-	7	-	1
Aki-Gama	1	8	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
YAGAWA	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HIROGO	-	-	-	-
KARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOYUSIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	Nr	-	Nr	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
KAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	52	-	2
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.0
Previous	0.1		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOFFMANN	1	11	721	8,595
LOHORI	-	11	81	3,566
MAITL	-	21	113	5,568
MAITL	-	12	75	4,283
MAITL	-	15	54	5,993
YAMAGATA	-	4	160	2,814
FUKUSHIMA	-	11	25	1,789
IBARAKI	-	4	91	3,010
TOCHIGI	-	12	14	2,311
GUMMA	-	37	86	5,796
SAITAMA	-	5	45	4,554
CHIBA	-	-	8	2,818
TOKYO	-	29	117	5,211
KANAGAWA	-	6	70	4,790
NIIGATA	-	-	20	1,378
TOYAMA	-	-	64	1,362
ISHIKAWA	-	3	71	941
FUKUI	-	3	6	1,053
YAMAGUCHI	-	7	40	1,205
WAKAYAMA	-	3	55	1,892
Gifu	2	12	98	1,534
SHIZUOKA	1	16	45	2,467
AICHI	-	29	61	8,716
AICHI	1	11	14	1,265
SHIGA	-	7	10	1,080
KYOTO	-	26	19	1,144
OSAKA	-	7	52	5,385
KYOGO	-	17	76	6,909
KARA	-	4	-	723
WAKAYAMA	-	5	27	1,872
TOTTORI	-	4	2	429
SHIMANE	-	3	22	430
OKAYAMA	-	11	54	2,159
HIMOSHIMA	1	2	52	3,474
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	8	683
TOKUSHIMA	-	16	3	1,480
KAGAWA	NR	3	NR	1,532
EHIME	-	5	14	2,007
KOCHI	-	2	6	559
FUKUOKA	2	41	116	7,047
SAGA	-	2	50	1,193
KAGOSAKI	-	9	31	2,360
FUKUOTO	-	13	10	1,435
OITA	-	17	12	1,318
KUMAMOTO	-	22	15	1,302
KAGOSHIMA	-	5	46	1,588
TOTAL	8	498	2,759	129,020
Rate				
Current	0.5	0.8	177.9	198.1
Previous	0.6		125.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	19	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	18
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	7	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	-	90
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	24	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	1	-	-
HYOGO	-	1	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	NR	1	NR	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
FUJIKAWA	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIZUMOTO	-	3	-	-
KIYOSHI	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	80	-	110
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	-	0.2
Previous	-	-	0.1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	1	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	2
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	22	592	1	7
NAAGANO	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	3
AICHI	-	-	-	-
NAE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	2
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	75	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	NR	-	NR	-
EHIME	-	-	-	7
KOCHI	-	-	-	2
FUKUOKA	2	70	-	2
SAGA	1	91	1	3
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
FUJIKOTO	-	-	-	10
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	12
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	2	24
<hr/>				
TOTAL	25	833	4	90
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.1
Previous	0.8		0.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949, AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Numbers for First 42 Weeks		
	21 Oct. 1950	15 Oct. 1949	16 Oct. 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	294	218	339	9,177	11,111	12,185
Dysentery	806	452	217	46,101	22,336	13,771
Typhoid Fever	69	137	185	4,346	5,382	7,919
Paratyphoid Fever	32	47	55	1,524	1,929	2,516
Smallpox	-	-	-	4	120	23
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	933	97	423
Malaria	14	44	73	923	3,510	4,616
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	69	93	9	4,778	1,188	7,190
Scarlet Fever	54	66	50	4,125	3,558	2,181
Epidemic Meningitis	13	30	24	1,029	1,293	1,863
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	385	379	290	49,653	158,088	48,028
Whooping Cough	1,116	1,654	832	111,844	107,912	45,176
Tuberculosis	13,799	9,384	7,571	421,332	384,014	312,537
Pneumonia	1,438	1,203	757	120,238	112,515	97,342
Influenza	7	6	8	20,829	1,886	2,571
Poliomyelitis	78	79	27	2,743	2,651	763
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	37	60	35	1,569	1,772	1,571
Puerperal Infection	23	21	16	681	763	797
Rabies	1	2	-	52	56	33
Anthrax	-	-	-	2	10	4
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leprosy	8	13	5	498	641	600
Trachoma	2,759	2,662	2,071	129,020	150,946	129,508
Infectious Diarrhea	-	-	-	80	733	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	5	6
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	-	NA	NA	110	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	25	NA	NA	833	NA	NA
Filariasis	4	NA	NA	90	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	13	19	27	717	1,089	1,080
Dysentery	178	150	91	9,636	6,303	3,703
Typhoid Fever	5	18	25	505	668	931
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	1	65	94	126
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	1
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	54	6	28
Malaria	2	-	1	49	52	32
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	37	44	148	1,618	397	2,654
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	24	52	27
Epidemic Meningitis	2	6	5	286	381	464
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949, AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 42 Weeks		
	21 Oct.	15 Oct.	16 Oct.	1950	1949	1948
	1950	1949	1948			
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	19.0	14.1	22.1	14.1	17.1	18.9
Dysentery	52.0	29.1	14.1	70.8	34.3	21.4
Typhoid fever	4.4	8.8	12.1	6.7	8.3	12.3
Paratyphoid fever	2.1	3.0	3.6	2.3	3.0	3.9
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus fever	-	-	-	1.4	0.1	0.7
Malaria	0.9	2.8	4.8	1.4	5.4	7.2
Japanese "B" encephalitis	4.4	6.0	0.6	7.3	1.8	11.2
Scarlet fever	3.5	4.3	3.3	6.3	5.5	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.9
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	24.8	24.4	18.9	76.2	212.7	74.5
Whooping cough	72.0	106.6	54.2	171.7	165.7	70.1
Tuberculosis	889.7	605.1	493.6	646.8	589.5	485.1
Pneumonia	92.7	77.6	49.4	184.6	172.7	151.1
Influenza	0.5	0.4	0.5	32.0	2.9	4.0
Polio myelitis	5.0	5.1	1.8	4.2	4.1	1.2
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.4	3.9	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7
Puerperal infection	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
Rabies	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Leprosy	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	177.9	171.6	135.0	198.1	231.7	201.0
Infectious diarrhea	-	-	-	0.1	1.1	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	-	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	1.6	NA	NA	1.3	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.3	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death rates						
Diphtheria	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.7
Dysentery	11.5	9.7	5.9	14.8	9.7	5.7
Typhoid fever	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.4
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Malaria	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	2.4	2.8	9.6	2.5	0.6	4.1
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	152	5,664	384	9,441
AOMORI	3	1,124	26	1,430
IWATE	17	915	18	710
MIYAGI	17	1,435	29	1,552
AKITA	60	1,091	32	667
YAMAGATA	25	1,403	22	956
FUKUSHIMA	47	1,438	50	1,798
IBARAKI	15	1,194	22	1,035
TOCHIGI	18	1,522	29	1,660
GUMMA	26	1,562	46	1,661
SAITAMA	23	1,792	47	2,025
CHIBA	31	1,819	28	1,918
TOKYO	107	5,520	265	12,294
KANAGAWA	155	6,968	639	17,178
NIIGATA	58	1,862	50	1,163
TOYAMA	26	1,438	28	1,812
ISHIKAWA	26	954	44	1,296
FUKUI	4	818	25	1,215
YAMANASHI	7	533	16	546
NAGANO	25	1,539	16	1,595
GIFU	22	1,153	42	2,311
SHIZUOKA	46	2,179	63	2,746
AICHI	58	3,909	85	5,138
MIE	25	1,607	22	1,462
SHIGA	8	772	17	1,062
KYOTO	65	2,943	144	4,354
OSAKA	163	7,243	108	4,899
HYOGO	48	4,484	68	5,117
NARA	24	803	47	1,261
WAKAYAMA	19	1,472	83	2,123
TOTTORI	9	840	24	1,030
SHIMANE	15	465	8	427
OKAYAMA	53	2,111	53	2,171
HIROSHIMA	65	3,085	154	6,454
YAMAGUCHI	28	3,187	124	5,479
TOKUSHIMA	1	530	-	485
KAGAWA	NR	902	NR	890
EHIME	20	1,288	18	1,097
KOCHI	26	842	25	1,151
FUJINO	139	10,134	471	19,228
SAGA	27	1,732	54	1,997
NAGASAKI	83	4,268	57	3,639
KUMAMOTO	18	1,649	49	2,038
OITA	16	1,335	84	1,705
MIZUKAWA	15	972	36	1,397
KAGOSHIMA	22	1,165	35	1,885
TOTAL	1,857	101,811	3,687	143,498
RATE				
Current	119.7	156.3	237.7	220.3
Previous	151.6		231.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	CHANKOII		LYMPHOGRAPHULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	13	563	1	9
AOMORI	2	66	-	-
IWATE	1	32	-	2
MIYAGI	1	71	-	-
AKITA	5	35	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	34	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	83	-	2
IBARAKI	1	128	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	77	-	-
GUMMA	3	116	-	4
SAITAMA	4	137	-	8
CHIBA	3	171	-	2
TOKYO	36	1,139	2	39
KANAGAWA	48	1,647	-	31
NIIGATA	4	77	-	4
TOYAMA	3	153	-	3
ISHIKAWA	2	130	-	17
FUKUI	-	73	-	5
YAMANASHI	-	45	-	1
NAGANO	2	54	-	2
GIFU	-	372	-	4
SHIZUOKA	4	174	-	7
AICHI	5	381	-	13
MIIE	4	178	-	6
SHIGA	2	209	-	4
KYOTO	20	890	-	55
OSAKA	26	1,019	-	41
HYOGO	14	619	1	32
NARA	8	278	-	3
WAKAYAMA	8	243	-	8
TOTTORI	-	73	-	2
SHIMANE	1	30	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	342	-	4
HIROSHIMA	8	631	-	20
YAMAGUCHI	4	249	-	16
TOKUSHIMA	-	32	-	3
KAGAWA	NR	86	NR	3
EHIME	-	71	-	3
KOCHI	6	108	-	4
FUKUOKA	30	1,289	-	20
SAGA	2	81	-	1
NAGASAKI	3	275	-	6
KUMAMOTO	1	72	-	-
OITA	-	126	-	5
MIYAZAKI	-	33	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	73	-	7
<hr/>				
TOTAL	281	12,765	4	397
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	18.1	19.6	0.3	0.6
Previous	19.7		0.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949, AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDING			CUMULATIVE NUMBERS FOR FIRST 42 WEEKS		
	21 Oct. 1950	15 Oct. 1949	16 Oct. 1948	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	1,857	3,533	3,581	101,811	156,930	177,928
GONORRHEA	3,687	3,382	3,481	143,498	148,368	184,795
CHANCROID	281	329	619	12,765	18,464	30,785
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	4	13	13	397	538	598
<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	119.7	227.8	233.5	156.3	240.9	276.2
GONORRHEA	237.7	218.1	226.9	220.3	227.8	286.8
CHANCROID	18.1	21.2	40.4	19.6	28.3	47.8
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

During the forty-third week, ended 28 October 1950, there were 19,673 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 21,309 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for eight diseases (paratyphoid fever, malaria, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, puerperal infection, rabies, and trachoma) were lower this week than in both last week and the forty-third week of last year, while totals for eight others (diphtheria, typhus fever, Japanese "B" encephalitis, scarlet fever, influenza, tetanus, leprosy, and infectious diarrhea) were higher currently. No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever were reported either this week, last week, or in the forty-third week of 1949. No tsutsugamushi cases were reported during the present week or last week, while schistosomiasis and filariasis cases were both lower than last week. Data for these last three diseases are not available prior to the current year. Present totals for the remaining five diseases fell between those reported last week and in the forty-third week of last year.

Diphtheria cases this week (310) were 5 percent higher than in the preceding week (294). Deaths also increased, from 13 to 18. The present case figure was 16 percent greater than that (268) recorded for the same week of last year but 25 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (416). Twenty prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, nearly that same number (19) had more cases, and four stayed the same. The three remaining prefectures (Yamanashi, Kagawa, and Kochi) have reported no cases for three or four weeks. In the 43 prefectures having cases this week, figures ranged from 1 to 24. The current and cumulative case rates were 20.0 and 14.2 respectively, the corresponding death rates 1.2 and 1.1.

The number of dysentery cases this week (783) was 5 percent less than last week (824). There was an increase in the number of deaths, however, from 182 to 197. Present cases were more than twice those (374) in the forty-third week of last year and four times the total (196) for the same period of 1948. Approximately half (24) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, a third (15) increases, and five prefectures stayed the same, while the remaining two (Nara and Shiga) have reported no cases for three and two weeks respectively. One other prefecture (Saga) also reported no cases during the current week, 42 prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 57, and Tokyo-to with 127 cases accounted for about a sixth of the total. Of the total dysentery reported this week 775 cases and all 197 deaths were listed as bacillary and the remaining 8 cases amebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 50.5 and 70.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 12.7 and 14.8.

There were 75 cases of typhoid fever and 7 deaths this week compared with 71 cases and 5 deaths last week. This week's case figure was 46 percent below that (139) recorded for the same period of last year and 55 percent less than the corresponding 1948 total (167). Increases over last week occurred in about a third (16) of the prefectures, decreases in 13, and no change in 7. No cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining 10. Approximately two-thirds (32) of the prefectures accounted for all cases this week and reported from one to nine each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 6.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.8.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased from 32 last week to 25 currently, and no deaths were reported during either period. There were 29 cases last year at this time and 40 in the same week of 1948. No cases have been reported for at least two weeks in more than half (26) of the prefectures. Cases decreased from last week in nine, increased in seven, and stayed the same in four. This week's cases occurred in about a third (14) of the prefectures, from one to seven in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 2.3 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There have been no smallpox cases reported since the middle of July and no deaths thus far this year. There were also no cases during the forty-third week of last year, but four were recorded for the same period of 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 28 October 1950 was less than 0.1.

One typhus fever case was reported during the present week, the first since the last week in July. No deaths have been reported since July. There were no cases recorded for the forty-third weeks of 1949 or 1948. Tokyo-to reported this week's one case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 1.4 respectively, and the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were half as many malaria cases reported this week (7) as last week (14). The number of deaths (2) did not change. During the forty-third weeks of last year and 1948 there were 32 and 48 cases respectively. Two-thirds (31) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Nine prefectures reported fewer cases than last week, five more, and one stayed the same. Seven prefectures accounted for this week's seven cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 1.4 respectively, the corresponding death rates both 0.1.

Japanese "B" encephalitis cases (90) and deaths (47) each increased about 28 percent over last week (70 and 37 respectively). Cases during the forty-third week of last year numbered 37, about two-fifths of the present figure, and in the same period of 1948 four. There have been no cases reported for two weeks or longer in over half (26) of the prefectures. Although the total number of cases increased over last week, there were more prefectures showing decreases (12) than increases (6). The remaining two prefectures stayed the same. The most notable change was an increase from 27 to 63 cases in Shizuoka Prefecture, the present figure being 70 percent of the total. The remaining cases occurred in eight other prefectures, from one to ten in each. Current and cumulative case rates were 5.8 and 7.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 3.0 and 2.5.

The number of scarlet fever cases increased 39 percent, from 54 to 75. One death was reported currently whereas there were no deaths in the three preceding weeks. There was approximately the same number of cases this week as in the forty-third week of last year (74), and there were 47 cases in the same period of 1948. Cases increased over last week in almost half (21) of the prefectures and decreased in 11. No change was recorded in nearly a third (14), of which all but one have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. There were 11 cases in Tokyo to this week and from 1 to 6 cases in 25 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 6.3 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

There were 19 epidemic meningitis cases and one death reported this week compared with 13 cases and two deaths last week. During the forty-third weeks of last year and 1948 there were 28 and 23 cases respectively. No cases have been reported for two or more weeks in over half (26) of the prefectures. Increases over last week were shown by 12 prefectures and decreases by 6, while numbers stayed the same in the remaining 2. Fourteen prefectures currently reported from one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 1.6 respectively, corresponding death rates 0.1 and 0.4.

The number of measles cases was 25 percent less this week (289) than last week (387). It was 44 percent below the figure (517) recorded for the like period of 1949 and the same as in the corresponding week of 1948 (289). There were decreases from last week in more than half (25) of the prefectures, increases in eleven, and no change in one, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining nine. Twenty-eight additional prefectures reported cases ranging from 1 to 47. The current and cumulative case rates were 13.6 and 74.9 respectively.

Whooping cough cases (1,013) decreased 13 percent from last week (1,142). They were 42 percent fewer than in the same week of last year (1,739) but 65 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (614). About half (26) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, 19 had decreases, and five remained the same. The largest changes were decreases in Hokkaido (from 95 to 40 cases) and Toyama Prefecture (31 to 29). Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 1 in Kochi to 72 in Fukuyama. The current and cumulative case rates were 65.3 and 169.3 respectively.

There were 12,947 cases of tuberculosis reported this week compared with 13,950 cases last week, a decrease of 7 percent. Cases in the present week were 44 percent greater than those (9,011) in the same period of 1949 and 84 percent above the total (7,063) for the corresponding 1948 week. Changes from last week included 24 prefectures with increases and 22 with decreases. The most outstanding changes were decreases in Hokkaido (from 1,135 to 645 cases) and Gifu (544 to 142). The most nearly comparable increases were in Fukuyama (516 to 717) and Tottori (30 to 180). Tokyo (1,483 cases) and Osaka Prefecture (1,014) again accounted for almost a fifth of the total cases. In the remaining 44 prefectures cases ranged from 51 (Yamanashi) to 3/2 (Hyogo). Ninety percent of all tuberculosis cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (11,684). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 23.1 and 651.5 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases (1,366) decreased 6 percent from the preceding week (1,459). It was 4 percent less than the figure (1,425) for the same week of last year but nearly 60 percent above that (870) for the corresponding period of 1948. There were decreases from last week in over half (25) of the prefectures, increases in 19, and no change in the remaining two. The most notable change occurred in Toyama Prefecture, a decrease from 111 to 46 cases. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from 2 in Kochi to 87 in Saitama. The current and cumulative case rates were 88.1 and 182.4 respectively.

There were 357 cases of influenza reported this week. Last week there were 7 cases, and during the forty-third weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 5 and 9 cases respectively. All but three of this week's cases were reported by Saga Prefecture. Of those 354 cases in Saga, 200 were reported by Fujitsu gun, 153 by Saga gun, and the remaining one case by Ogi gun. The current and cumulative case rates were 23.0 and 31.8 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases (57) decreased by about a third from last week (83). There were 46 cases last year at this time and 15 during the same period of 1948. Decreases from last week occurred in 18 prefectures, increases in 14, and no change in 3, while no cases have been reported for at least two weeks in the remaining 11. Twenty-six prefectures currently reported from 1 to 7 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.7 and 4.2 respectively.

There were 43 cases of tetanus this week compared with 37 last week and 42 and 38 cases respectively during the forty-third weeks of 1949 and 1948. Changes from last week were almost equally divided between prefectures with increases (15) and those with decreases (14). Numbers stayed the same in 5 prefectures, and no cases have been reported for two or more weeks in the remaining 12. Cases this week occurred in approximately half (24) of the prefectures, from one to six each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.8 and 2.4 respectively.

Purpurral infection cases decreased from 24 last week to 15 currently. During the forty-third weeks of last year and 1948 there were 26 and 16 cases respectively. Approximately half (22) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Twelve prefectures reported fewer cases currently than last week, eight more cases, and the remaining four stayed the same. Twelve prefectures having one or two cases each accounted for the present total. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.0.

No rabies cases were reported this week. Last week there was one case, and during the forty-third weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were two and one respectively. The cumulative rate this week was 0.1.

There has been no anthrax reported since mid-July, and there were also no cases recorded for the forty-third weeks of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative rate as of 28 October 1950 was less than 0.1.

Ten cases of leprosy were reported currently compared with eight last week. There were three and nine cases respectively during the forty-third weeks of last year and 1948. Three-fourths (35) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Changes from last week included six prefectures with decreases and five with increases. Six prefectures with from one to three cases each accounted for the present total. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.8 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases decreased 23 percent, from 2,790 last week to 2,151 currently. This week's figure was 30 percent less than that (3,067) recorded for the same period of last year but 23 percent greater than the corresponding 1948 total (1,745). Over half (25) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 20 had more cases, and the remaining one did not change. Prefectural cases this week ranged from 3 each in Kochi and Oita to 294 in Saitama. The current and cumulative case rates were 138.7 and 196.8 respectively.

Two infectious diarrhea cases were reported during the present week compared with none in the three preceding weeks. No cases were recorded for the forty-third

weeks of either 1949 or 1948. Both cases this week occurred in Tochigi Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

No tsutsugamushi cases have been reported for two weeks. The cumulative rate as of 28 October 1950 was 0.2.

Schistosomiasis cases decreased from 25 last week to 16 in the present week, Saga Prefecture currently reported ten cases, Yamanashi five, and Kumamoto one. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.3 respectively.

There were two cases of filariasis reported this week compared with four in the previous week. Both occurred in Kyushu, one in Nagasaki, and the other in Kumamoto. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,442 cases this week compared with 5,903 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,214 and 104,057 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,859 and 147,399; chancroid, 360 and 13,125; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 9 and 406. All totals were higher this week than last week, when there were 1,889 cases of syphilis, 3,729 cases of gonorrhea, 281 cases of chancroid, and 4 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. Syphilis and chancroid totals were lower currently than in the same week of last year (3,293 and 399 respectively), but gonorrhea and lymphogranuloma venereum were both higher (3,327 and 7 last year). The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 28 October 1950 were: syphilis 142.8 and 156.0 respectively; gonorrhea, 248.8 and 221.0; chancroid, 23.2 and 19.7; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.6 and 0.6.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 28 OCTOBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	14	1	553	43	5	-	1,100	103
AOMORI	4	-	225	30	3	-	266	50
IWATE	5	-	225	23	2	4	623	130
MIYAGI	8	-	221	6	33	2	844	135
AKITA	8	-	294	14	14	3	380	111
YAMAGATA	10	-	123	7	6	2	538	88
FUKUSHIMA	16	3	242	25	20	3	1,440	339
IBARAKI	1	1	116	4	7	5	1,454	587
TOCHIGI	1	-	169	15	16	6	1,637	489
GUMMA	3	1	101	8	23	5	2,987	580
SAITAMA	11	-	264	13	39	12	3,914	1,076
CHIBA	2	1	112	15	26	13	1,721	532
TOKYO	15	1	569	47	127	28	7,049	952
KANAGAWA	2	-	209	16	48	7	2,496	267
NIIGATA	24	2	417	19	57	15	2,986	426
TOYAMA	5	-	130	9	14	-	475	97
ISHIKAWA	5	-	174	15	12	3	655	66
FUKUI	6	-	85	4	2	-	91	27
YAMANASHI	-	-	29	3	2	1	235	44
NAGANO	1	-	140	8	7	3	513	89
GIFU	3	-	83	10	7	5	995	272
SHIZUOKA	8	1	147	10	57	12	2,125	381
AICHI	3	-	267	11	29	13	2,444	592
RIE	4	1	*128	11	5	1	545	136
SHIGA	2	-	59	2	-	-	64	16
KYOTO	11	2	164	15	12	2	660	103
OSAKA	20	-	384	40	50	5	*1,344	173
HYOGO	9	-	328	26	31	6	1,070	200
NAHA	2	-	68	5	-	-	59	8
WAKAYAMA	3	-	54	3	1	1	112	31
TOTTOFI	1	-	40	5	1	1	94	38
SHIMANE	5	-	193	7	4	1	203	80
OKAYAMA	4	-	103	7	6	2	291	101
HIOOSHIMA	7	-	302	18	17	7	620	188
YAMAGUCHI	13	-	241	13	10	8	260	100
TOKUSHIMA	5	1	104	15	4	4	161	82
KAGAWA	-	-	51	2	13	3	*339	*129
EHIME	6	1	142	14	12	3	515	139
KOCHI	-	-	57	10	1	2	231	78
FUKUOKA	18	-	686	50	34	6	1,270	235
SAGA	5	-	177	11	-	-	185	33
NAGASAKI	7	-	323	12	3	-	221	23
KUMAMOTO	9	-	177	15	8	2	708	206
OITA	6	1	200	27	2	-	245	99
MIYAZAKI	3	-	328	33	3	1	315	73
KAGOSHIMA	15	1	282	39	10	-	313	133
TOTAL	310	18	*9,486	735	783	197	*46,900	*9,837
RATE								
Current	20.0	1.2	14.2	1.1	50.5	12.7	70.3	14.8
Previous	19.0	0.8			53.1	11.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 October 1953
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	1	167	16	4	-	99	6
AOMORI	1	-	86	7	-	-	39	2
IWATE	-	-	58	5	1	-	24	1
MIYAGI	7	-	154	20	1	-	70	2
AKITA	1	-	135	10	-	-	15	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	45	6	-	-	21	1
FUJUSHIMA	1	-	89	5	2	-	34	1
IBARAKI	1	-	74	8	1	-	38	2
TOCHIGI	-	1	57	8	-	-	16	2
GUMMA	1	-	71	7	-	-	59	5
SAITAMA	-	-	186	24	1	-	48	4
CHIBA	1	1	114	15	-	-	17	-
TOKYO	6	1	578	65	7	-	323	5
KANAGAWA	3	-	198	15	-	-	50	1
NIIGATA	9	-	188	19	1	-	59	1
TOYAMA	2	-	68	7	-	-	45	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	35	9	-	-	8	1
FUKUI	1	-	59	2	1	-	10	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	15	1	1	-	16	-
NAGANO	1	-	50	7	-	-	8	1
GIFU	5	-	136	13	-	-	29	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	145	11	-	-	43	3
AICHI	4	2	198	27	-	-	44	1
MIE	3	1	148	20	2	-	17	1
SHIGA	-	-	37	5	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	-	-	130	13	-	-	13	-
OSAKA	9	-	236	35	1	-	99	2
HYOGO	2	-	210	20	1	-	29	3
MIURA	1	-	77	8	-	-	7	-
YAMAYAMA	1	-	57	13	-	-	28	2
TOTTORI	-	-	13	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	1	-	55	5	-	-	11	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	74	13	-	-	5	1
HIOGOMA	1	-	154	13	-	-	56	6
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	32	5	-	-	14	-
TOXUSIMA	1	-	74	15	1	-	33	3
KAGAWA	1	-	*20	1	-	-	18	2
EHIME	1	-	37	4	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	66	13	-	-	10	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	84	5	-	-	39	1
SAGA	-	-	14	-	-	-	6	-
NAAGASAKI	-	-	36	2	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	29	6	-	-	16	-
OITA	-	-	11	3	-	-	3	1
FUKUZAKI	1	-	20	2	-	-	9	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	-
TOTAL	75	7	*4,423	512	25	-	1,549	65
RATE								
Current	4.8	0.5	6.6	0.8	1.6	-	2.3	0.1
Previous	4.6	0.3			2.1	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
AOI ORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
I.ATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
NIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUTUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	*19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	1	-	231	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AI CHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OYAMAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
ERIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	4	-	1	-	*933	54
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	1.4	0.1
Previous	-	-			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MILIARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	9	-	-	-	28	17
IWATE	-	-	4	1	-	-	28	15
MIYAGI	-	-	4	1	3	2	71	31
AKITA	1	-	9	2	-	-	96	52
YAMAGATA	-	-	6	-	-	-	186	67
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	12	-
IBARAKI	-	-	19	2	-	-	138	51
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	-	-	-	37	10
GUMMA	-	-	14	3	-	1	42	23
SAITAMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	79	31
CHIBA	-	-	13	-	-	-	41	5
TOKYO	1	-	56	6	-	-	1,169	287
KANAGAWA	1	-	12	1	-	-	273	60
NIIGATA	-	-	8	-	-	-	184	61
TOYAMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	93	17
ISHIKAWA	-	-	15	4	-	-	75	29
FUKUI	1	-	17	1	-	-	38	15
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	-	10	-	49	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	8	1	3	7	250	79
GIFU	-	-	15	3	-	-	43	11
SHIZUOKA	-	-	7	-	63	26	157	61
AICHI	-	-	53	1	3	-	99	21
MIE	-	-	32	-	-	-	20	9
SHIGA	1	-	282	-	-	-	9	2
KYOTO	1	-	22	1	2	-	51	21
OSAKA	1	-	9	-	-	-	205	101
HYOGO	-	-	21	4	-	2	262	137
NARA	-	-	6	1	-	-	26	8
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	53	29
TOTTO	-	-	4	-	1	1	33	12
SHIMANE	-	-	4	-	-	-	89	37
OKAYAMA	-	-	16	1	-	1	196	72
HIROSHIMA	-	1	17	1	1	-	149	63
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	16	-	4	5	113	63
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	16	7
KAGAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	24	15
EHIME	-	-	10	1	-	-	54	22
KOCHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	*41	20
FUJUKU	-	-	41	3	-	1	111	24
SAGA	-	-	12	-	-	-	35	16
NAGASAKI	-	-	25	-	-	-	5	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	14	3	-	-	34	13
OITA	-	1	10	2	-	-	27	15
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	45	7
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	19	5	-	1	83	29
TOTAL	7	2	930	51	90	47	*4,869	1,665
RATE								
Current	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	5.8	3.0	7.3	2.5
Previous	0.9	0.1			4.5	2.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	186	-	-	-	62	19
AOMORI	-	-	57	-	-	-	32	8
IWATE	-	-	38	1	-	-	14	6
MIZYAGI	2	-	46	-	-	-	51	11
AYITA	1	-	47	-	-	-	22	5
YAMAGATA	-	-	26	-	-	-	51	12
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	48	-	1	1	43	16
IBARAKI	-	-	114	-	-	-	31	8
TOCHIGI	1	-	17	-	-	-	12	2
GUNMA	1	-	94	-	1	-	16	5
SAITAMA	1	-	196	1	-	-	28	8
CHIBA	-	-	52	-	-	-	30	12
TOKYO	11	-	807	5	4	-	161	33
KANAGAWA	2	-	213	2	1	-	46	12
NIGATA	1	-	37	-	-	-	20	3
TOYAMA	-	-	35	-	-	-	13	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	12	1	1	-	8	2
FUKUI	-	-	50	-	-	-	3	2
YAMANASHI	1	-	73	1	-	-	8	3
YAGANO	6	-	262	2	-	-	14	1
Gifu	-	-	103	-	-	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	89	2	1	-	26	6
AICHI	4	1	258	4	-	-	19	8
MIE	-	-	74	-	-	-	8	2
SHIGA	4	-	131	-	-	-	15	4
KYOTO	3	-	208	-	1	-	37	15
OSAKA	6	-	433	1	2	-	76	22
HYOGO	6	-	107	1	-	-	12	2
KARA	-	-	28	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	1	-	17	-	-	-	7	4
TOTTORI	1	-	9	-	2	-	12	3
SHIMANE	4	-	49	-	-	-	5	2
OKAYAMA	1	-	56	-	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	62	1	1	-	19	12
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	22	-	-	-	18	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	-	-	9	1	-	-	5	-
EHIME	1	-	8	-	1	-	13	3
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	3	1
FUKUOKA	3	-	58	1	1	-	38	10
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	2
NAGASAKI	1	-	15	-	-	-	11	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	1	-	11	5
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	-
MIZUAKI	-	-	8	-	1	-	10	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	4
<hr/>								
TOTAL	75	1	4,200	25	19	1	1,048	287
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	4.5	0.1	6.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	1.6	0.4
Previous	3.5	-			0.8	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOFFLAND	40	1,990	40	3,109
ADORI	2	562	22	1,307
IAIT	47	1,324	16	1,562
RIKGI	4	647	17	1,357
AFITA	6	657	6	1,304
KAIGATA	9	379	10	633
FURUSHIA	3	1,151	23	2,351
IBARANI	-	396	13	3,456
TOCHIGI	1	1,346	5	1,228
GUILL	3	1,905	35	1,931
SAITAMA	17	4,132	71	5,768
CHIBA	-	486	18	1,733
TOFYO	16	2,429	59	8,126
KANAGAWA	5	1,274	21	4,366
NIIGATA	2	760	30	*3,026
TOYAMA	-	197	29	4,776
ISHIKAWA	1	65	3	1,345
FUJUI	42	1,436	16	1,473
YAMANASHI	2	293	4	1,131
YAGANO	2	2,215	41	3,349
GIFU	-	2,613	6	1,290
SHIZUOKA	-	1,999	27	4,455
AICHI	5	3,794	20	2,992
MIE	-	376	14	2,590
SHIGA	1	248	29	2,135
KYOTO	1	92	16	2,511
OSAKA	2	290	34	3,754
HYOGO	7	989	20	4,055
NARA	-	77	7	422
WAKAYAMA	-	122	7	1,844
TOTTORI	-	48	13	831
SHIMANE	-	24	11	1,341
OKAYAMA	33	1,663	19	1,663
HIROSHIMA	-	1,957	34	3,415
YAMAGUCHI	-	112	9	1,009
TOHOKU	-	1,701	4	1,341
FUKUOKA	-	2,442	13	*1,617
EHIME	3	2,272	32	2,779
KOCHI	-	1,373	1	1,144
FUKUOKA	18	1,381	72	5,545
SAGA	13	425	34	1,763
NAGASAKI	3	644	36	2,381
KUMAMOTO	1	341	49	3,309
OITA	-	70	4	1,401
MIYAZAKI	-	397	16	2,445
KAGOSHIMA	-	863	7	1,551
<hr/>				
TOTAL	289	*49,957	1,013	*112,914
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	18.6	74.9	65.3	169.3
Previous	25.0		74.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

PRELUCTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	645	*31,826	58	6,431
AOMORI	145	6,848	33	2,150
IWATE	145	8,210	60	3,200
MIZUGI	211	8,576	49	2,653
AKITA	171	6,213	26	2,093
YAMAGATA	116	6,283	17	1,870
FUKUSHIMA	228	6,951	23	3,211
IBARAKI	103	5,152	12	3,024
TOCHIGI	92	3,653	19	2,611
GUMMA	142	6,387	35	4,374
SAITAMA	276	11,939	87	8,141
CHIBA	351	8,377	21	1,783
TOYO	1,483	49,735	48	4,572
KANAGAWA	500	15,319	51	3,360
NIIGATA	222	*8,430	57	3,731
TOYAMA	205	8,814	46	4,549
ISHIKAWA	110	5,796	11	1,419
FUKUI	176	4,768	19	1,593
YAMANASHI	51	2,176	20	1,175
NAGANO	228	9,352	57	5,126
GIFU	142	8,172	11	2,497
SHIZUOKA	333	9,315	34	2,937
AICHI	535	20,244	37	5,084
M.I.	190	7,282	23	2,061
SHIGA	162	4,227	37	1,713
KYOTO	481	13,156	22	1,436
OSAKA	1,014	25,386	37	2,293
HYOGO	842	17,465	42	2,663
NARA	192	2,106	11	673
WAKAYAMA	102	4,481	9	1,180
TOTTORI	180	3,034	20	797
SHIMANE	119	4,285	8	1,179
OKAYAMA	303	8,507	23	2,899
HIROSHIMA	308	12,200	28	3,219
YAMAGUCHI	206	6,930	11	1,178
TOKUSHIMA	115	3,057	11	1,232
KAGAWA	104	*3,834	8	*1,890
EHIME	143	6,032	44	3,487
KOCHI	66	*2,877	2	1,118
FUKUOKA	717	19,594	45	3,810
SAGA	163	5,572	67	1,700
NAGASAKI	314	8,124	19	1,882
FUKUOKA	213	6,514	34	2,920
OKI	143	5,237	7	1,284
MIYAZAKI	78	6,026	17	1,961
KAGOSHIMA	202	5,985	10	1,476
TOTAL	12,967	*434,457	1,366	*121,635
Current	836.1	651.5	88.1	182.4
Previous	899.5		94.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 20 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFILUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	2,948	-	*169
AOMORI	-	-	1	24
IWATE	-	-	2	33
MIYAGI	-	6	1	90
AKITA	-	1,149	-	16
YAMAGATA	-	32	1	28
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	63
IBARAKI	-	1,160	-	58
TOCHIGI	-	27	-	36
GUMMA	-	402	-	99
SAITAMA	-	289	2	102
CHIBA	-	215	-	35
TOYO	-	363	5	344
KANAGAWA	-	288	1	96
NIIGATA	-	781	2	*48
TOYAMA	-	196	-	39
ISHIKAWA	-	97	-	21
FUKUI	-	571	1	23
YAMAGUCHI	-	263	-	31
NAGANO	-	173	2	45
GIFU	-	2,376	1	19
SHIZUOKA	-	464	2	100
AICHI	-	1,307	-	51
RIE	-	642	2	93
SHIGA	-	229	-	1
KYOTO	-	1,122	-	16
OSAKA	-	395	5	147
HYOGO	-	1,383	1	63
NARA	-	433	-	16
WAKAYAMA	2	261	3	27
TOTTORI	-	112	-	12
SHIMANE	-	620	-	9
OKAYAMA	-	429	2	55
HIROSHIMA	-	157	-	26
YAMAGUCHI	-	99	2	89
TOKUSHIMA	-	105	3	25
KAGAWA	-	*96	2	*14
EHIME	1	160	5	86
KOCHI	-	7	-	19
FUKUOKA	-	697	7	201
SAGA	254	476	1	25
FUKUOKA	-	162	-	14
KUMAMOTO	-	7	1	54
OITA	-	416	-	102
MIYAZAKI	-	72	1	111
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	29
TOTAL	357	*21,187	57	*2,804
Rate				
Current	23.0	31.8	3.7	4.2
Previous	0.5		5.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PULMONARY INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	2	38	-	51
AOMORI	-	28	1	24
IWATE	-	14	-	18
MIYAGI	-	30	-	12
AKITA	2	20	-	28
YAMAGATA	-	17	-	11
FUKUSHIMA	-	33	-	10
IBARAKI	2	94	-	15
TOCHIGI	2	34	-	12
GUMMA	1	65	1	22
SAITAMA	1	65	1	55
CHIBA	6	96	-	5
TOKYO	3	71	1	12
CHAGAMA	2	38	-	8
NIIGATA	2	20	-	18
TOYAMA	-	16	-	45
ISHIKAWA	-	14	-	7
FUKUI	-	5	-	13
YAMANASHI	1	26	-	14
NAAGANO	1	44	-	19
GIFU	-	23	-	11
SHIZUOKA	5	54	-	16
AICHI	1	69	-	21
MAE	1	24	-	7
SHIGA	-	11	-	13
KYOTO	2	19	1	11
OSAKA	1	54	-	13
HYOGO	1	32	1	18
NARA	-	18	-	2
WAKAYAMA	-	12	-	3
TOTTORI	1	16	1	12
SHIMANE	-	17	1	9
OKAYAMA	1	27	-	9
HIROSHIMA	-	29	-	19
YAMAGUCHI	-	33	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	20	-	9
KAGAWA	-	28	-	*6
EHIME	1	47	1	10
KOCHI	1	38	-	3
FUKUOKA	-	68	2	34
SAGA	-	22	2	8
NAGASAKI	-	19	-	6
FUKUOKA	-	40	-	21
OITA	-	25	-	3
KUMAMOTO	1	47	-	17
KAGOSHIMA	2	52	2	14
TOTAL	43	1,612	15	*697
RATE				
Current	2.8	2.4	1.0	1.0
Previous	2.4		1.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HONSHU	-	-	-	-
TOHOKU	-	-	-	-
KANTO	-	-	-	-
KIYU	-	-	-	-
KEIHU	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	6	-	-
GUMMA	-	11	-	1
SAITAMA	-	9	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOKYO	-	7	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	8	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
GIFFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
KURE	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTEI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIZUKAWA	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	52	-	2
DATE				
Current	-	0.1	-	0.0
Previous	0.1		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 25 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	11	104	8,699
AOMORI	-	11	53	3,619
IWATE	-	21	42	5,610
MIYAGI	-	12	122	4,405
AKITA	-	15	46	6,039
YAMAGATA	-	4	33	2,547
FUKUSHIMA	-	11	40	1,829
IBARA	-	4	33	3,043
TOCHIGI	-	12	9	2,320
GUMMA	-	37	273	6,074
SAITAMA	1	6	294	4,848
CHIBA	-	-	19	2,837
TOKYO	-	29	125	5,336
PAKIGAWA	-	6	36	4,826
NIIGATA	-	-	29	1,407
TOYAMA	-	-	25	1,387
ISHIKAWA	-	3	22	963
FUKUI	-	3	32	1,085
YAMAGUCHI	-	7	15	1,220
YAMAGUCHI	-	3	45	1,937
GIFFU	-	12	15	1,552
SHIZUOKA	-	16	31	2,498
AICHI	2	31	33	8,749
MIE	-	11	19	1,284
SHIGA	3	10	7	1,087
KYOTO	-	26	19	1,163
OSAKA	-	7	34	5,419
HYOGO	-	17	97	7,006
NARA	-	4	28	751
WAKAYAMA	-	5	32	1,904
TOTTORI	-	4	12	441
SHIMANE	-	3	26	456
OKAYAMA	-	11	39	2,198
HIROSHIMA	-	2	46	3,520
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	18	701
TOKUSHIMA	-	16	9	*1,490
M.GAWA	-	3	14	*1,602
EHIME	-	5	22	2,029
KOCHI	-	2	3	562
FUKUOKA	1	42	110	7,165
SAGA	-	2	46	1,239
NAAGASAKI	2	11	7	2,367
FUKUOKA	1	14	38	1,473
OITA	-	17	3	1,321
KAGOSHIMA	-	22	16	1,318
KAGOSHIMA	-	5	14	1,602
TOTAL	10	508	2,151	*131,228
Rate				
Current	0.6	0.8	138.7	196.8
Previous	0.5		179.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	19	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	18
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	9	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	-	90
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	24	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	1	-	-
HYOGO	-	1	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
KAKYAMA	-	1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOGUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
FAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
KUMMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	82	-	110
Rate				
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.2
Previous	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARA-KI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	1	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	2
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	5	597	-	7
NAGANO	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	3
AICHI	-	-	-	-
NAI	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	2
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	75	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	7
KOCHI	-	-	-	2
FUKUOKA	-	70	-	2
SAGA	10	101	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	2
FUJIKOTO	1	1	1	11
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	12
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	24
<hr/>				
TOTAL	16	849	2	92
<hr/>				
PATE				
Current	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.1
Previous	1.6		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 43 Weeks		
	28 Oct.	22 Oct.	23 Oct.			
	1950	1949	1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	310	268	416	9,486	11,379	12,601
Dysentery	783	374	196	46,900	22,710	13,967
Typhoid Fever	75	139	167	4,423	5,521	8,086
Paratyphoid Fever	25	29	40	1,549	1,958	2,556
Smallpox	-	-	4	4	120	27
Typhus Fever	1	-	-	933	97	423
Malaria	7	32	48	930	3,542	4,664
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	90	37	4	4,869	1,225	7,194
Scarlet Fever	75	74	47	4,200	3,632	2,228
Epidemic Meningitis	19	28	23	1,048	1,321	1,886
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	289	517	289	49,957	158,605	48,317
Whooping Cough	1,013	1,739	614	112,914	109,651	45,790
Tuberculosis	12,967	9,011	7,063	434,457	393,025	319,600
Pneumonia	1,366	1,425	970	121,635	113,940	98,212
Influenza	357	5	9	21,187	1,891	2,580
Poliomyelitis	57	46	15	2,804	2,697	778
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	43	42	38	1,612	1,814	1,609
Puerperal Infection	15	26	16	697	789	813
Scabies	-	2	1	52	58	34
Anthrax	-	-	-	2	10	4
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leprosy	10	3	9	508	644	609
Trachoma	2,151	3,067	1,745	131,228	154,013	131,253
Infectious Diarrhea	2	-	-	82	733	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	5	6
Isutsugamushi Disease	-	NA	NA	110	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	16	NA	NA	949	NA	NA
Filariasis	2	NA	NA	92	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	18	17	30	735	1,106	1,110
Dysentery	197	147	75	9,837	6,450	3,778
Typhoid Fever	7	23	22	512	691	953
Paratyphoid Fever	-	2	3	65	96	129
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	1
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	54	6	28
Malaria	2	-	1	51	52	33
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	47	21	139	1,665	418	2,793
Scarlet Fever	1	1	2	25	53	29
Epidemic Meningitis	1	9	8	287	390	472
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATHS RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 43 Weeks		
	28 Oct. 1950	22 Oct. 1949	23 Oct. 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	20.0	17.3	27.1	14.2	17.1	19.1
Dysentery	50.5	24.1	12.8	70.3	34.1	21.2
Typhoid fever	4.8	9.0	10.9	6.6	8.3	12.3
Paratyphoid fever	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.9
Smallpox	-	-	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus fever	0.1	-	-	1.4	0.1	0.6
Malaria	0.5	2.1	3.1	1.4	5.3	7.1
Japanese "B" encephalitis	5.8	2.4	0.3	7.3	1.8	10.9
Scarlet fever	4.8	4.8	3.1	6.3	5.4	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.9
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	18.6	33.3	18.8	74.9	237.8	73.3
Whooping cough	65.3	112.1	40.0	169.3	164.4	69.4
Tuberculosis	836.1	581.0	460.5	651.5	589.3	484.5
Pneumonia	88.1	91.9	56.7	182.4	170.9	148.9
Influenza	23.0	0.3	0.6	31.8	2.8	3.9
Polio myelitis	3.7	3.0	1.0	4.2	4.0	1.2
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4
Puerperal infection	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
Rabies	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Leprosy	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	138.7	197.8	113.8	196.8	230.9	199.0
Infectious diarrhea	0.1	-	-	0.1	1.1	N
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	N	N	0.2	N	N
Shistosomiasis	1.0	N	N	1.3	N	N
Filariasis	0.1	N	N	0.1	N	N
Deaths Rates						
Diphtheria	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.7
Dysentery	12.7	9.5	4.9	14.8	9.7	5.7
Typhoid fever	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.4
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Malaria	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japanese "B" encephalitis	3.0	1.4	9.1	2.5	0.6	4.2
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 23 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	131	5,795	267	9,708
AOMORI	16	1,140	10	1,440
IVATE	7	922	23	733
MIYAGI	39	1,474	63	1,615
AKITA	25	1,116	9	676
YAMAGATA	24	1,427	14	970
FUKUSHIMA	36	1,474	44	1,842
IBARAKI	22	1,216	19	1,054
TOCHIGI	15	1,537	29	1,689
GUMMA	39	1,601	31	1,692
SAITAMA	17	1,809	7	2,032
CHIBA	48	1,367	61	1,979
TOKYO	124	5,644	377	12,671
KANAGAWA	191	7,159	573	17,751
NIIGATA	67	1,929	59	1,222
TOYAMA	43	1,481	21	1,833
ISHIKAWA	9	963	19	1,315
FUKUI	10	828	25	1,240
YAMANASHI	9	542	12	558
NAGANO	24	1,563	26	1,621
GIFU	31	1,184	69	2,380
SHIZUOKA	35	2,214	69	2,815
AICHI	97	4,006	114	5,252
MIE	30	1,637	32	1,494
SHIGA	8	720	36	1,093
KYOTO	93	3,036	141	4,495
OSAKA	115	7,358	101	5,000
HYOGO	105	4,509	114	5,231
WAKAYAMA	27	830	25	1,286
TAKAYAMA	12	1,484	57	2,180
TOTTORI	21	861	33	1,063
SHIMANE	15	480	28	455
OKAYAMA	30	2,141	34	2,705
HIROSHIMA	38	3,123	92	6,546
YAMAGUCHI	129	3,316	155	5,634
TOKUSHIMA	48	628	59	544
KAGAWA	27	*961	25	*957
EHIME	37	1,325	27	1,124
KOCHI	23	965	20	1,171
FUKUOKA	196	10,330	629	19,857
SAGA	52	1,734	51	2,048
NAGASAKI	75	4,343	86	3,725
KUMAMOTO	30	1,679	69	2,107
OITA	26	1,361	64	1,769
MIYAZAKI	5	977	20	1,417
KAGOSHIMA	13	1,173	20	1,905
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2,214	*104,057	3,359	*147,399
<hr/>				
PATE				
Current	142.8	156.0	248.8	221.0
Previous	121.8		240.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 28 October 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRAPHIC VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	13	576	-	9
AOMORI	2	68	-	-
IWATE	1	33	-	2
MIYAGI	-	71	-	-
AKITA	-	35	-	1
YAMAGATA	1	35	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	85	-	2
IBARA	2	130	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	79	-	-
GUMMA	4	120	-	4
SAITAMA	-	137	-	3
CHIBA	5	176	1	3
TOKYO	30	1,169	-	39
KANAGAWA	62	1,709	1	32
NIIGATA	6	83	1	5
TOYAMA	3	156	-	3
SHIKOKU	-	130	-	17
FUKUI	3	76	-	5
YAMANASHI	1	46	-	1
NAGANO	1	55	-	2
Gifu	18	390	-	4
SHIZUOKA	6	180	-	7
AICHI	14	395	-	13
MIE	4	182	-	6
SHIGA	5	214	-	4
KYOTO	42	932	2	57
OSAKA	16	1,035	1	42
HYOGO	19	638	2	34
WAKA	6	284	1	4
WAKAYAMA	4	247	-	8
TOTTO	-	73	-	2
SHIMANE	4	34	-	-
OKAYAMA	5	347	-	4
HIROSHIMA	11	642	-	20
YAMAGUCHI	7	256	-	16
TOKUSHIMA	3	35	-	3
KAGAWA	4	90	-	3
EHIME	2	73	-	3
KOCHI	-	108	-	4
FUKUOKA	37	1,326	-	20
SAGA	6	87	-	1
NAGASAKI	3	278	-	6
KUMAMOTO	2	74	-	-
OITA	2	128	-	5
MIYAZAKI	-	33	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	75	-	7
<hr/>				
TOTAL	360	13,125	9	406
<hr/>				
PATE				
Current	23.2	19.7	0.6	0.6
Previous	18.1		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBERS FOR FIRST 43 WEEKS		
	1950 28 Oct.	1949 22 Oct.	1948 23 Oct.	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	2,214	3,293	3,768	104,057	160,223	181,696
GONORRHEA	3,859	3,327	3,410	147,399	151,695	188,205
CHANCROID	260	399	562	13,125	18,863	31,347
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	9	7	5	406	545	603
<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	142.8	212.3	245.7	156.0	240.3	275.5
GONORRHEA	248.8	214.5	222.3	221.0	227.5	285.3
CHANCROID	23.2	25.7	36.6	19.7	28.3	47.5
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN,
SEPTEMBER 1950

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of September 1950. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in September 1950.

Live Births: During September there were 192,972 live births compared with 192,572 in August. The live birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum) increased 4 percent from 27.6 to 28.6 but was currently more than 10 percent below the corresponding rates in 1949 (32.8) and 1948 (32.4), and 2 percent less than the September median rate (29.2) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The live birth rate for all "shi" (27.6) was 4 percent less than that (29.0) for all "gun". More than half (24) of the prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 12 were higher and 10 lower. Aomori and Hokkaido, the two northernmost prefectures, had rates (37.2 and 35.6) 30 and 24 percent respectively above the national figure. Four additional prefectures (Nagasaki, 36.2; Miyazaki, 35.6; Kagoshima, 34.5; and Saga, 34.5), all in the extreme south, also had rates more than 20 percent above the all Japan rate. The lowest rates, more than 20 percent below the national figure, were recorded by the neighboring prefectures of Kyoto (20.5) and Nara (21.8).

Deaths (all ages): There were 66,983 deaths in September compared with 73,820 in August. The death rate per 1,000 population per annum was 7 percent less this month (9.9) than in the previous month (10.6). The current rate was the lowest September rate of record, it was about 10 percent below the corresponding rates in 1949 (10.9) and 1948 (11.0) and more than 40 percent less than the September median rate (17.1) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" (9.6) was 5 percent less than the rate (10.1) for all "gun". Twenty-eight prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 11 were higher and 7 lower. Ishikawa Prefecture had a rate (12.9) 30 percent above the national average and three other prefectures (Iwate, Aomori and Shimane) had rates more than 20 percent above. Yamanashi was the only prefecture to record a rate (7.8) more than 20 percent below the average for the country.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population per annum) for the 10 leading causes of death are shown in table 3. These 10 causes accounted for 45,923 deaths, more than two-thirds of all deaths during September. Compared with last month, decreases were recorded for 4 of these causes and increases for 6. Dysentery accounted for the largest decrease, 38 percent, from 48.6 to 30.3. Decreases of 24 and 17 percent respectively were recorded for accidents and poisonings from 61.7 to 47.2, and enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea from 114.3 to 94.6. The death rate for tuberculosis (all forms) decreased 4 percent from 143.9 to 137.6. Pneumonia, including pneumonia of the newborn, increased 9 percent from 27.2 to 29.6, and nephritis and nephrosis increased 8 percent from 36.0 to 39.0. Lesser increases were recorded for the remaining 4 causes.

Changes from the September 1949 level evenly divided with 5 causes increasing and 5 decreasing. The current death rates for senility and senile psychosis (55.9) and tuberculosis, all forms (137.6) were approximately one-fifth below the corresponding rates in September last year (71.9 and 170.6 respectively). Enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea (all ages) decreased 14 percent from 109.9 in September 1949 to 94.6 in the current month, and pneumonia, including pneumonia of the newborn, decreased 11 percent from 33.3 to 29.6. The death rate for heart diseases was reduced by 7 percent from 54.1 in the preceding September to 50.1 currently. Dysentery accounted for a death rate of 30.3, one-fourth above the corresponding rate (24.2) last year. Minor increases were recorded for the remaining 4 causes.

Infant deaths: Infant deaths numbered 7,193 this month compared with 7,927 last month. The infant death rate (per 1,000 live births) for September (37.3) was the lowest monthly rate of record. It was 9 percent below the rate for the same month last year (40.8), 17 percent less than the corresponding rate in 1948 (44.9), and 42 percent below the September median rate (64.3) for the 5 year period 1938-1942.

The infant death rate for all "shi" (33.0) was 16 percent below the rate for all "gun" (39.5). For 17 prefectures the rates were within a range of plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. The rates for 17 prefectures were more than 10 percent above the national figure, including 7 prefectures with rates more than 20 percent above. The remaining 12 prefectures had rates more than 10 percent below the national average. Aomori had the highest prefectural rate (68.2), 83 percent above the rate for the country, and for Ishikawa the rate (59.7) was 60 percent above. The lowest prefectural rate was recorded by Kanagawa (22.2) and was 60 percent below the all Japan figure. Tokyo-to had a rate (24.2) 35 percent below the national average.

Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 live births each month) for the 10 leading causes of infant deaths are shown in table 4. These 10 causes accounted for 6,132 deaths or 85 percent of all infant deaths in September. Compared with last month, 4 increases and a like number of decreases were recorded, while the rates for premature birth (6.9) and congenital malformations (2.1) did not change. The rate for enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea dropped by a third, from 9.6 to 6.3. Lesser decreases were recorded for congenital debility, whooping cough, and birth injuries. The infant death rate for pneumonia (including pneumonia of the newborn) (3.6) increased by nearly one-fourth from the August level (2.9). The remaining 3 causes recorded minor increases.

Compared with September 1949, there were 6 increases and 4 decreases. Two causes recorded marked increases: premature birth by more than half from 4.5 in the preceding September to 6.9 currently, and other diseases peculiar to early infancy by nearly one-fourth from 2.1 to 2.6. Other causes to increase from the September 1949 level were: congenital malformations; pneumonia (including pneumonia of the newborn); birth injuries; and accidents and poisonings. The death rate for enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea dropped by nearly one-third from 9.0 to 6.3 and the rate for congenital debility by one-fourth from 9.0 to 6.8. The remaining 2 causes also had lower rates than in the same month last year.

Stillbirths: Stillbirths during September numbered 20,010 compared with 19,302 in August. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births) continued to increase, the current rate being the highest monthly rate of record. The rate for September (103.7) was slightly above the August rate (100.2), more than one-fourth above the September rate last year (80.7), more than three-fourths greater than the corresponding rate in 1948 (58.5), and nearly double the September median rate (53.5) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" (159.6) was more than double the rate for all "gun" (75.4). Twenty-one prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 10 were higher and 15 lower. The rate for Tottori Prefecture (208.2) continued to increase and was currently double the average for the country. Okayama Prefecture had a rate (147.7) more than 40 percent above the national rate and Osaka (142.3) and Miyazaki (141.5) had rates more than 30 percent above. Prefectures with rates more than 20 percent below the national average were: Toyama (79.0), Hokkaido (80.3), Kagoshima (12.1), Chiba (22.3), and Nara (2.6).

Marriages: Marriages numbered 48,007 this month compared with 47,505 last month. The marriage rate per 1,000 population per annum increased 4 percent from 6.8 to 7.1. However, the current rate was 11 percent below the same rate last year (8.0), 25 percent less than the like rate in 1948 (9.8), and about equal the September median rate (7.0) for the 7 year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rates for all "shi" and all "gun" were the same (7.1). Twenty-four prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 12 were higher, and 10 lower. The rate for Aomori Prefecture (10.9) was greater than the all Japan rate by more than 50 percent. Iwate and Okayama Prefectures had equal rates (8.9), more than 20 percent above the national average. The lowest marriage rate (4.4) was reported by Nagano, and was 38 percent below the national average.

Divorces: There were 7,652 divorces during September compared with 7,643 in August. The divorce rate per 1,000 population per annum remained the same as last month (1.1). The corresponding rates in 1949 and 1948 were also both 1.1, but the September median for the 7 year period, 1932-1938 was only 0.7.

The divorce rate for all "shi" was 1.3 compared with 1.0 for all "gun". Prefectural rates ranged from 0.7 in Nagano to 1.7 in Kochi. Ten prefectures had rates equal to the all Japan rate, 24 had higher rates and 12 had lower.

TABLE I. - LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES
AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 1950

Area	Live Births	Deaths	*Infant Deaths	Stillbirths	Marriages	Divorces
ALL JAPAN	192,972	66,983	7,198	20,010	48,007	7,682
All "shi"	64,806	22,295	2,141	10,340	16,585	3,109
All "gun"	128,166	44,688	5,057	9,670	31,422	4,573
Aichi	7,157	2,427	275	808	1,966	296
Akita	3,425	1,240	183	315	814	135
Aomori	3,313	1,286	260	325	1,116	133
Chiba	4,692	1,913	203	386	1,176	149
Ehime	3,872	1,199	139	380	903	200
Fukui	1,618	724	77	170	479	73
Fukuoka	9,326	2,681	276	1,064	2,279	385
Fukushima	5,543	1,875	207	532	1,134	195
Gifu	3,452	1,241	125	357	924	134
Gunma	3,761	1,279	107	412	758	154
Hiroshima	4,141	1,686	142	373	1,346	234
Hokkaido	12,069	3,202	493	969	2,760	392
Hyogo	6,543	2,506	220	871	1,902	300
Ibaraki	4,717	1,834	210	449	1,358	146
Ishikawa	2,162	1,022	129	187	601	85
Iwate	3,655	1,381	204	381	970	119
Kagawa	2,062	793	74	217	620	105
Kagoshima	5,129	1,533	162	421	1,110	163
Kanagawa	5,218	1,582	116	476	1,125	181
Kochi	2,020	756	68	188	587	126
Kumamoto	4,731	1,503	178	484	1,110	190
Kyoto	3,086	1,298	102	411	828	153
Mie	3,169	1,072	101	335	799	130
Miyagi	4,409	1,296	150	472	1,126	107
Miyazaki	3,152	926	131	446	640	127
Nagano	4,237	1,545	127	533	762	126
Nagasaki	4,767	1,387	169	477	1,121	205
Nara	1,429	609	54	113	501	77
Niigata	6,387	2,260	263	590	1,210	221
Oita	2,927	1,213	125	362	792	135
Okayama	3,182	1,459	134	470	1,243	165
Osaka	7,321	2,892	230	1,042	1,875	341
Saga	2,706	841	105	263	616	108
Saitama	5,129	1,926	220	469	1,119	162
Shiga	1,704	695	53	172	414	62
Shimane	2,040	916	90	251	619	106
Shizuoka	5,882	1,684	169	587	1,160	231
Tochigi	3,791	1,411	141	326	958	126
Tokushima	2,159	837	94	219	500	93
Tokyo	11,881	3,693	268	1,134	3,053	472
Tottori	1,225	510	52	255	354	78
Toyama	2,550	978	125	199	586	103
Takayama	1,941	846	74	191	580	100
Yamagata	3,652	1,179	169	327	769	140
Yamaguchi	3,346	1,309	132	396	971	163
Yamaguchi	1,794	538	52	200	373	56

*Deaths under one year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 2. - 1/ LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE
AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 1950

Area	Live Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Deaths Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Marriage Rate	Divorce Rate
ALL JAPAN	28.6	9.9	37.3	103.7	7.1	1.1
All "Shi"	27.8	9.6	33.0	159.6	7.1	1.3
All "Gun"	29.0	10.1	39.5	75.4	7.1	1.0
Aichi	26.3	8.9	38.4	112.9	7.2	1.1
Akita	31.7	11.5	53.4	92.0	7.5	1.2
Aomori	37.2	12.5	68.2	85.2	10.9	1.3
Chiba	26.0	10.6	43.3	82.3	6.5	0.8
Ehime	31.0	9.6	35.9	98.1	7.2	1.6
Fukui	26.2	11.7	47.6	105.1	7.8	1.2
Fukuoka	33.4	9.6	29.6	114.1	8.2	1.4
Fukushima	32.5	11.0	37.3	96.0	6.6	1.1
Gifu	26.9	9.7	36.2	103.4	7.2	1.0
Gumma	27.8	9.4	28.4	109.5	5.6	1.1
Hiroshima	24.0	9.8	34.3	90.1	7.8	1.4
Hokkaido	35.6	9.5	40.8	80.3	8.1	1.2
Hyogo	24.6	9.4	33.6	133.1	7.2	1.1
Ibaraki	27.4	10.7	44.5	95.2	7.9	0.8
Ishikawa	27.3	12.9	59.7	86.5	7.6	1.1
Iwate	33.5	12.7	55.8	104.2	8.9	1.1
Kagawa	26.2	10.1	35.9	105.2	7.9	1.3
Kagoshima	34.5	10.3	31.6	82.1	7.5	1.1
Kanagawa	26.7	8.1	22.2	91.2	5.8	0.9
Kochi	27.7	10.4	33.7	93.1	8.0	1.7
Kumamoto	31.5	10.0	37.6	102.3	7.4	1.3
Kyoto	20.5	8.6	33.1	133.2	5.5	1.0
MIE	25.9	8.8	31.9	105.7	6.5	1.1
Miyagi	32.8	9.6	34.0	107.1	8.4	0.8
Miyazaki	35.6	10.4	41.6	141.5	7.2	1.4
Nagano	24.2	8.8	30.0	125.8	4.4	0.7
Nagasaki	36.2	10.5	35.5	100.1	8.5	1.6
Nara	21.8	9.3	37.8	82.6	7.6	1.2
Niigata	31.1	11.0	41.2	92.4	5.9	1.1
Oita	27.9	11.6	42.7	123.7	7.5	1.3
Okayama	22.9	10.5	42.1	147.7	8.9	1.2
Osaka	24.7	9.8	31.4	142.3	6.3	1.2
Saga	34.5	10.7	38.8	97.2	7.9	1.4
Saitama	28.6	10.7	42.9	91.4	6.2	0.9
Shiga	23.2	9.5	31.1	100.9	5.6	0.8
Shimane	26.8	12.0	44.1	123.0	8.1	1.4
Shizuoka	29.0	8.3	28.7	99.8	5.7	1.1
Tochigi	28.9	10.8	37.2	86.0	7.3	1.0
Tokushima	29.5	11.4	43.5	101.4	6.8	1.3
Tokyo	26.0	8.1	24.2	95.4	6.7	1.0
Tottori	24.5	10.2	42.4	208.2	7.1	1.6
Toyama	30.3	11.6	49.0	78.0	7.0	1.2
Wakayama	23.5	10.2	38.1	98.4	7.0	1.2
Yamagata	32.2	10.4	46.3	89.5	6.8	1.2
Yamaguchi	26.4	10.3	39.5	118.4	7.7	1.3
Yamanashi	26.1	7.8	29.0	111.5	5.4	0.8

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis.

2/ Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

3/ Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Reports, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	September 1950		Aug 50	Sep 49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	45,923			
001-019	Tuberculosis (all forms)	9,295	137.6	143.9	170.6
330-334, 352a	Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system	7,888	116.8	109.7	114.2
571,572,578a, 578b,764,785.6	Enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea (all ages)	6,389	94.6	114.3	109.9
140-200,202, 203,205	Malignant neoplasms	5,314	78.7	77.8	76.3
794,304	Senility and senile psychosis	3,777	55.9	53.7	71.9
410-443, 782.0-782.2	Heart diseases	3,388	50.1	47.4	54.1
E800-E962	Accidents and poisonings	3,192	47.2	61.7	46.9
590-594,446, 789.0,789.1,792	Nephritis and nephrosis	2,632	39.0	36.0	38.4
045-048	Dysentery (all forms)	2,047	30.3	48.6	24.2
490-493, 763	Pneumonia (including pneumonia of newborn)	2,001	29.6	27.2	33.3

Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July 1949) and are worked on an annual basis.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Reports, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, SEPTEMBER 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	September 1950		Aug 50	Sep 49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	6,132			
	<u>1/</u> Premature birth	1,334	6.9	6.9	4.5
772.0, 773a	Congenital debility	1,309	6.8	7.4	9.0
571-572, 578a, 764	Enteritis and colitis, ulceration of the intestines and diarrhea	1,223	6.3	9.6	9.0
490-493, 763	Pneumonia, including pneumonia of the newborn	691	3.6	2.9	3.5
	<u>2/</u> Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	511	2.6	2.5	2.1
750-759	Congenital malformations	403	2.1	2.1	1.8
056	Whooping cough	233	1.2	1.4	2.0
500-502, 526	Bronchitis and bronchiect	192	1.0	0.9	1.2
760-761	Birth injuries	121	0.6	0.7	0.4
E800-E962	Accidents and poisonings	115	0.6	0.5	0.5

1/ Premature birth includes International Code Numbers: 762.5, 766.5, 767.5, 768.5, 769.5-769.9, 770.5-770.7, 771.5, 772.5, 773.5, 776.

2/ Other diseases peculiar to early infancy includes International Code Numbers: 762.0, 766.0, 767.0, 768.0, 769.0-769.4, 770.0-770.2, 771.0, 773b, 785.2.

Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.
Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Reports,
Ministry of Welfare.

